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11 July 1985

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

Proposed U.S.-Japan Aerial Exercise (Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea, 13 Jun 85).....	1
Exercise Scored	1
Joint Exercise Plan	2
U.S. Special Unit Exercise Part of War Preparations (KCNA, 19 Jun 85).....	4
U.S.-Japan-South Korean Triangular Alliance (KCNA, 14, 18 Jun 85).....	5
South's Navy Port Calls	5
U.S.-Japan-S. Korea Military Pact Denounced	6
Support for Parliamentary Talks Proposal (KCNA, 18, 19 Jun 85).....	8
Lesotho Support	8
Nicaragua, Cameroon Support	8
Swiss Party Figure's Support	9
VRPR Stresses Need for Parliamentary Talks (Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea, 13 Jun 85).....	10
Reportage on South's Student Activities (KCNA, various dates).....	13
Use of Tear Gas Scored	13
National Federation of Students	13
South Demands Imprisonment of Students	14
Students Demand Reinstatement of Sacked Workers	14

Walker's Remarks on Kwangju Incident (Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea, 13, 15 Jun 85)...	15
Walker's Outburst	15
Remarks Denounced	16
Reportage on North-South Economic Talks (Various sources, various dates).....	18
N-S Economic Exchange, by Kong Che-min	18
Talks Being in Panmunjom	25
Closing of 20 Jun Talks	26
KCNA Reports 3D Round Opening	26
Reportage on N-S Economic Talks (KCNA, 20 Jun 85).....	27
Agreement for Joint Committee	27
'Third Round' Ends	28
Reportage on S-N Economic Talks (YONHAP, 20 Jun 85; KYODO, 20 Jun 85).....	29
YONHAP Review	29
Talks Unfruitful	30
Agree to Joint Committee	31
Economic Talks Begin	31
Chon's Remarks at Meeting With Ershad Scored (Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea, 18 Jun 85).....	32
VRPR Urges Struggle for Release of USIS Occupiers (Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea, 17 Jun 85).....	34
People in South Cited on North's Economic Power (KCNA, 20 Jun 85).....	36
KCNA Exposes Economic Crisis in South (KCNA, 20 Jun 85).....	38
Tokyo Seminar Discusses Korean Question (KCNA, 21 Jun 85).....	39
MINJU CHOSON Hits 15 Jun Remark of No Tae-u (KCNA, 18 Jun 85).....	41
Daily Hits South's Incompatible Acts With Dialogue (KCNA, 19 Jun 85).....	42
Daily Says Present Rulers in South Cause Instability (KCNA, 19 Jun 85).....	43

Daily Comments on Reagan Report on Chemical Weapons (KCNA, 18 Jun 85).....	44
Recent Sea Operational Exercises in South Scored (Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea, 12 Jun 85).....	45
Briefs	
S's New Reconnaissance Planes	47
U.S. 'Reckless War Moves'	47
USIS-Involved Student Detention	47
Kwangju Incident Study	48
Students' Rural Service Activities	48
Egyptian Supports Parliamentary Talks	48
IMF Warning on Foreign Capital	48
USIS Occupiers Release Demanded	49
Korean War Anniversary	49

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Daily Criticizes U.S. Embassy Policy on Students (Chong Un-pung; THE KOREA TIMES, 22 Jun 85).....	50
USIS Occupation Indictments (TONG-A ILBO, 20 Jun 85; Seoul Domestic Service, 20 Jun 85).....	52
U.S. 'Talks' With Students	52
DJP Scores Embassy's Contact	52
Further Reportage on USIS Incident (THE KOREA HERALD, 22, 23 Jun 85).....	54
Further on Indictment	54
Student Sought	55
SLOOC Problems Reported On (THE KOREA HERALD, 25 Jun 85; THE KOREA TIMES, 26 Jun 85)...	57
Parents Oppose Mobilization	57
Dispute Over SLOOC President	57
Kim Tae-chung Group Discussed (TONO-A ILBO, 7 Jun 85; CHOSON ILBO, 8 Jun 85).....	60
NKDP on Amnesty Issue	60
Tonggyo-dong Faction Hold Meeting	61

Comment on Student Activities (THE KOREA TIMES, 20, 21 Jun 85).....	62
Hanguk University Faculty Deplores Rampage	62
Police Roundup of 'Sammintu' Members	63
Reportage of Two Kims Political Activities (Various sources, various dates).....	64
Editorial on Demands by Two Kims	64
Yi Chol-sung's Criticism	65
Kim Tae-chung Comments on DJP Statement	65
Convocation of Special Assembly Session	66
NKDP Moves to Bring Kims Into 'Orbit'	67
NKDP Refutes DJP's Comment on Two Kims (YONHAP, 18 Jun 85).....	68
DJP Members Comment on Remarks of Two Kims (CHUNGANG ILBO, 18 Jun 85).....	69
Rally Against the Two Kims (THE KOREA TIMES, 22, 23 Jun 85).....	70
'Mysterious' Rally Planned 24 June	70
Denies Reported Plan for Rally	70
Recent Remarks by Two Kims, DJP Response Analyzed (THE KOREA TIMES, 23 Jun 85).....	72
Two Kims' Joining NKDP (THE KOREA HERALD, 22 Jun 85; THE KOREA TIMES, 23 Jun 85)....	74
NDKP To Hold National Convention 1-2 August	74
DJP Official Cited on Kim Tae-chung Membership in NKDP	74
NKDP Member Encourages Two Kims to Join Party	75
DJP Teams Sent to Grassroot Places To Collect Opinions (THE KOREA TIMES, 25 Jun 85).....	76
Daily Deplores Student Violence on Campus (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 22 Jun 85).....	77
Minor NKDP Faction Leaders Seek Coalition (THE KOREA TIMES, 26 Jun 85).....	78
Lawmakers Ask Questions on Operation of Saemaul Headquarters (THE KOREA TIMES, 22 Jun 85).....	80

Briefs	82
NKDP Party Leader Election	82
Kim Yong-Sam Receives Phone Threat	82
'No Amnesia' for Kim Tae-chung	82
CPD Solidarity Meeting Held	83
Demonstrations at NKDP Headquarters	83
NKDP Rejects DJP Invitation	83
Cabinet Reshuffle Rumor Denies	84
Taxi Driver Sues DJP	84

ECONOMY

Country May Overhaul 1985 Economic Program (YONHAP, 20 Jun 85).....	85
Solutions to Recent Business Slumps Sought (YONHAP, 21 Jun 85).....	86
Daily Worries Over Nation's Account Deficit (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 20 Jun 85).....	87
Briefs	
FKI Recommendations	89
3d Quarter Recovery Seen	89

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Briefs	
Crackdown on Violence	90
Workers' Sit-in Suspends Operations	90

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Kaist Projects Manpower, High Tech Development (MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN, 19 Mar 85).....	91
Scientist, Researcher Development Projected	91
Development Areas	92

KOREANS IN JAPAN

Government To Extend Invitations to Anti-ROK Koreans (CHOSON ILBO, 14 Jun 85).....	95
---	----

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Korean Parliamentarians Meet Nakasone 19 Jun (THE KOREA TIMES, 20 Jun 85).....	96
Ministry Submits Expenditure Documents for 86, 88 Games (YONHAP, 21 Jun 85).....	97

Preparation for Joint IBRD-IMF Meeting (YONHAP, 21 Jun 85).....	98
Daily Hopes for Improved Ties With Guinea Bissau (Editorial; THE KOREA HERALD, 26 Jun 85).....	100
Anniversary of Japan-Korea Ties (Various sources, various dates).....	102
Daily Marks Normalization of Relations, Editorial	102
Envoy Urges Mutual Understanding	103
More Understanding, Accurate Views, Editorial	104
Komeito Chairman To Visit Seoul 22 July	105
Bangladesh President's Visit (YONHAP, 15, 17 Jun 85).....	106
Chon Hosts Banquet	106
President's Arrival	107
Briefs	
ROK-Japan Anniversary Programs	108
Speaker Leaves for Trip	108
Finland To Send First Ambassador	108
FOREIGN TIMES	
Briefs	
ROK-Egypt Technology Agreement	109
Business in Bangladesh Encouraged	109
NORTH KOREA	
POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT	
Party Members Urged To Mingle With Masses (Editorial; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 17 Jun 85).....	110
Daily Carries Article on Unity of Party, Army, People (KCNA, 15 Jun 85).....	117
ECONOMY	
Day of Local Industry Marked (KCNA, 7 Jun 85).....	119
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	
World People's Praise of Kim Il-song University Noted (KCNA, 17 Jun 85).....	121

DPRK Prophylactic Medical Policy Discussed (KCNA, 6 Jun 85).....	122
---	-----

MEDIA AND THE ARTS

Kim Il-song Sees Children's Performance (KCNA, 10 Jun 85).....	124
---	-----

Photo Exhibition Marks Youth Brigade Anniversary (KCNA, 9 Jun 85).....	125
---	-----

KOREANS IN JAPAN

Founding of 'Kumgangsan Opera Troupe' Observed (KCNA, 6 Jun 85).....	127
---	-----

Chongnyon Creative Activities Brisk (KCNA, 7 Jun 85).....	128
--	-----

Briefs	
JSP Meets Delegation	130
KPA Ensemble Returns	130
Rights Violations Scored	130

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Seminars on Kim Chong-il Treatise Held Abroad (KCNA, 7 Jun 85).....	131
--	-----

Korean Visit of a Burkina-Faso Delegation (KCNA, 7, 9 Jun 85).....	133
---	-----

Burkina-Faso Group's Visit Welcomed	133
Government Fetes Burkina-Faso Group	133

Kim Il-song Receives Message From Soviet Party (KCNA, 8 Jun 85).....	136
---	-----

Songs Praising Kim Chong-il Produced Abroad (KCNA, 9 Jun 85).....	137
--	-----

Tanzanian Paper Praises Kim Chong-il Leadership (KCNA, 15 Jun 85).....	139
---	-----

Kim Il-song Receives Reply Message From CSSR Leader (KCNA, 16 Jun 85).....	140
---	-----

Bulgarian Leaders Greet Kim Il-song, Kang Song-san (KCNA, 16 Jun 85).....	141
--	-----

Kim Il-song Receives Message From Malagasy Leader (KCNA, 16 Jun 85).....	142
---	-----

East German Delegation Visit	
(KCNA, 16, 18 Jun 85).....	143
Ho Tam Meets Delegation	143
SED Group Returns Home	143
Kim Il-song Greet Malian Leader on Reelection	
(KCNA, 17 Jun 85).....	144
World Praise of Kim Chong-il	
(KCNA, 18, 19 Jun 85).....	145
Seminars Held Abroad	145
World Public Praises Wisdom	146
Kim Il-song Receives Message From Japanese Figure	
(KCNA, 19 Jun 85).....	148
Briefs	
Tanzanian Delegation Visit	150
New Ethiopian Ambassador	150
DPRK-PRC Power Company Decision	150
DPRK-Bangladesh Shipping Agreement	150
Polish Engineers Delegation	150
Cuban Journalist	150
DPRK IOC Member	151
KSDP Delegation	151
SED Friendship Meeting	151
Delegation to Mozambique	151
Youth Art Group in USSR	151
Guinean Olympic Delegation	152
DPRK-Guyana Cooperation Agreement	152
DPRK, Bulgaria Exchange Greetings	152
USSR Message	152
Yi Chong-ok to Madagascar	152
Chadian Leader Greeted	153
Ethiopian Envoy	153
USSR Message to Greetings	153
DPRK TV Film Prize	153
Burundi Delegation Departs	153
National Day of Iceland	153
Gift From Polisario Leader	154
WPK Greet Socialist Movement	154
Pak Song-chol Meets Ambassador	154
Hwang Chang-yop Meeting	154
Tunisian President Meeting	155
Book Fair in Poland	155
Burundi Party Delegation Arrives	155
WPK Greet French	155
Australian Guests Met	155
Korean Film Show	156
Rwanda President Met	156
Swedish National Day Marked	156
Barbados Foreign Minister Greeted	156

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

Daily Denounces U.S. Anti-Nicaraguan Moves (KCNA, 17 Jun 85).....	157
MINJU CHOSON Denounces U.S. 'Radio Marti' (KCNA, 7 Jun 85).....	158
South Africa's Moves Against Angola (KCNA, 8 Jun 85).....	159
Daily Denounces S. Africa's Invasion of Botswana (KCNA, 18 Jun 85).....	160

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PROPOSED U.S.-JAPAN AERIAL EXERCISE

Exercise Scored

SK161124 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
13 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour of station commentary I will talk about the U.S. imperialist aggressors' formal proposal to the Japanese Government to stage a joint military exercise between the U.S. Air Force stationed in South Korea and the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force.

On 11 June, the Japanese daily YOMIURI SHIMBUN revealed that the U.S. Government had formally proposed to the Japanese Government the holding of a joint military exercise between the U.S. Air Force stationed in South Korea and the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force.

The paper noted that the United States and Japan have repeatedly staged joint military exercises of the ground troops, navy, and air force between the two countries, but never before have they conducted a joint military exercise involving the U.S. Air Force stationed in South Korea and the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors' proposal to the Japanese to stage a joint military exercise, mainly with F-16 aircraft of the U.S. Air Force stationed in South Korea, has nakedly exposed criminal intentions to have the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force units and the F-16 aircraft belonging to the U.S. Air Force stationed in South Korea execute joint operations and use nuclear weapons in our country in the event of an emergency. The joint military exercise proposed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors clearly shows that the triangular military alliance system among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, linking South Korea to Japan, has begun to operate.

As you may know, the U.S. aggressors, not satisfied with the deployment of some 1,000 nuclear weapons in our country, including F-16 fighter-bombers capable of delivering nuclear weapons, are about to ship in even medium-range nuclear missiles. Also, the U.S. imperialists have already deployed F-16 fighter-bombers and nuclear weapons in such areas as Misawa and Okinawa, military bases in Japan.

The purpose of the U.S. aggressors' deployment of a large number of F-16 fighter-bombers in South Korea and Japan is to launch a nuclear attack against the North and other socialist countries. Through U.S.-Japan joint military exercises involving the U.S. Air Force stationed in South Korea and the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force such as the one that has just been proposed, the U.S. imperialists are running amok to further the nuclear attack operations systems against the North by the U.S. and Japanese Air Forces.

Within the framework of the triangular military alliance system among South Korea, the United States, and Japan, military cooperation and collusion among these countries is being perfected at a new, higher dimension. This is evident in the fact that Japanese Self-Defense Force officers were allowed to participate in such unprecedentedly large-scale South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises as the "Team Spirit" exercises.

The maneuvers by the U.S. aggressors and the Japanese militarists to launch joint airforce nuclear attack operations in the East Sea of our country show that they are injudiciously running riot in a bid to put into practice a wicked plot for provoking a nuclear war against the masses in the North.

Also, this clearly exposes the wicked nature of the U.S.-Japanese military alliance and the triangular military-alliance among South Korea, the United States, and Japan--all nuclear military alliances--and the dangerous maneuvers for war preparations by the Japanese militarists, who are devoted to the reckless game of playing with fire by being dragged deeply into U.S. nuclear war strategy.

The U.S. imperialists' and the Japanese reactionaries' maneuvers to prepare for a nuclear war extremely strain the situation on the Korean peninsula and in Southeast Asia, and jeopardize peace in those areas.

The masses at home and abroad calling for peace and the relaxation of tension and opposing nuclear war will never tolerate the aggressive criminal acts by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

The U.S. aggressors and the Japanese militarists should immediately abandon the reckless maneuvers of preparing for a nuclear war, as unanimously demanded by our masses and the Japanese people.

Joint Exercise Plan

SK131109 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
13 Jun 85

[Text] According to a report of the Japanese paper Yomiuri SHIMBUN, the United States has asked Japan to conduct a joint exercise of F-16 fighter-bombers of the Japanese Self-Defense Air Force in the skies of the East Sea and the Japanese Government has responded to this request.

On the other hand, the Japanese paper SANKEI SHIMBUN reported that the Japanese Government has informed the South Korean Government of its decision to accept

the visit to Japan by South Korean naval ships, which has been a pending issue between the two countries. This shows that the United States is actively accelerating the formation of an aggressive tripartite military alliance among South Korea, the United States, and Japan by connecting South Korea and Japan militarily.

In particular, the plan to conduct a joint military exercise in the East Sea of our country, mobilizing U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers deployed in South Korea, which are capable of arming with nuclear bombs, and F-16 fighter-bombers of the Japanese Self-Defense Air Force, is aimed at provoking a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and at dragging the Japanese militarists in to this war.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have allowed the bosses of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces to participate in the "Team Spirit" South Korean-U.S. joint military exercises as so-called observers and have let South Korea and Japan exchange military intelligence on a regular basis. Thus, the U.S. imperialists have stepped up the formation of a military alliance between South Korea and Japan.

The joint exercise of the U.S. Air Force units stationed in South Korea and the Japanese Self-Defense Air Force units in the skies of the East Sea of our country and the visit of South Korean naval ships to Japan vividly show that the tripartite military alliance among South Korea, the United States, and Japan is actually being implemented.

While talking about the alleviation of tension in the Korean peninsula and peaceful reunification, the U.S. imperialists have continuously staged an adventurous nuclear war exercise while manipulating the Chon Tu-hwan ring and the Japanese militarists. This is a challenge to the people at home and abroad who want peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification and is an intolerable act.

The United States should immediately stop war preparations aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula and, at the same time, the Japanese reactionaries should renounce their wild ambition to invade South Korea again, on the back of the United States.

CSO: 4110/179

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S. SPECIAL UNIT EXERCISE PART OF WAR PREPARATIONS

SK191038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--The military exercise of the special unit of the U.S. 7th Infantry Division in South Korea with the South Korean puppet Army show that the U.S. imperialists attach great importance to the operation of special units in a war of aggression in Korea, says MINJU CHOSON today in its commentary.

The author of the commentary notes:

That the U.S. imperialists staged the exercise "under conditions closest to a real war" jointly with the South Korean puppet Army, bringing even the special unit based in the U.S. mainland to South Korea, indicates that their scheme against our republic has reached a new stage.

The exercise of the special unit in South Korea is part of the escalating preparations for a new war.

The U.S. imperialists are making haste with preparations for a new war in Korea which they chose as "a test ground for a showdown of strength in the 80s."

They are working overtime to complete adventurous war preparations commensurate with a three-dimensional war while reinforcing their armed forces occupying South Korea and shipping nuclear equipment into South Korea ceaselessly.

The Korean people are watching with heightened vigilance the moves of the U.S. imperialists who staged a special exercise by bringing even the special unit of the U.S. 7th Infantry Division to South Korea beside backpack nukes.

CSO: 4100/582

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S.-JAPAN-SOUTH KOREAN TRIANGULAR ALLIANCE

South's Navy Port Calls

SK140441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Friday prints a commentary on the Japanese Government's decision to introduce a South Korean puppet naval fleet to a Japanese port in the coming fall.

This shows that the Japan-South Korea military tieup has reached a new phase, the commentary notes.

The author of the commentary says:

The U.S. imperialists, directing the spearhead of their Asian strategy against Korea, have become unscrupulous in their projects to knock into shape the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance. In this regard, they direct particular attention to the strengthening of the military tieup between Japan and South Korea.

In this way the U.S. imperialists intend to mobilize the "self-defense forces" of Japan in war of aggression against the North in case of "emergency".

In accordance with this strategic demand of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists are intensifying in every way their military infiltration into South Korea.

In introducing the South Korean puppets' naval fleet, the Japanese reactionaries scheme to dispatch the "SDF" naval fleet to the South Korean ports under the pretext of "return call" with this as a fait accompli and, furthermore, strengthen their military infiltration into South Korea. On the other hand, the South Korean puppets intend to send their fleet to the U.S. bases in Japan to pave the way for the introduction of the Japanese militarist forces to the Korean front in the future.

Japanese authorities challenge the current of times by scheming to introduce the South Korean puppets' naval fleet at a time when the North has

proposed to hold inter-Korean parliamentary talks for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and is having a series of contacts and dialogues with the South.

U.S.-Japan-S. Korea Military Pact Denounced

SK181037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--Agreements reached among the United States, Japan and South Korea on the strengthening of military exercises and mutual visit of combat units are a vicious challenge to the security on the Korean peninsula and the cause of global peace, declares MINJU CHOSON in a signed commentary today.

Denouncing the military tieup among the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and South Korean puppets which has now reached a new grave stage, it says:

The Korean people are watching with high vigilance the new military movement of the United States, Japan and the South Korean puppets.

The U.S. imperialists, while reinforcing their ground, naval and air forces in South Korea and other parts of the Far East, have worked with extra zeal to reinforce the Japanese "self-defense forces" and the South Korean puppet Army and tighten the military tieup between them, in an attempt to realize their aggressive design on Asia without difficulty by mobilizing these armed forces.

The portcall of a Japanese fleet at South Korea indicates that the triangular military action of the United States, Japan and South Korea is gaining momentum under the command of the U.S. imperialists.

Japan and South Korea agreed upon the mutual visit of their fleets this time. But no one can vouch that the entry of the Japanese naval force into South Korea would not be followed by the hurling of the air and ground forces.

In a nutshell, with the Japanese fleet's call at a South Korean port, the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance aimed at a nuclear war will race along a road of more grave military adventure and its danger will grow. These moves of the United States, Japan and the South Korean puppets are a dangerous criminal act bringing dark clouds of war to the Northeast Asian area.

The portcall of the Japanese fleet is designed to legally hurl huge Japanese aggression armed forces into Korea "in case of emergency." This is part of the undisguised moves for Japan's reinvasion of Korea.

This year, the fortieth year since the defeat of the Japanese imperialists, their descendants plan to openly sail into the southern part of our country

with an armed fleet. This is patent proof that they are going over to a full-scale military infiltration into South Korea. This eloquently proves that the present Japanese reactionary ruling quarters intend to bring into practice their military aggression on South Korea first of all in order to rebuild their old colonial empire in Asia, dreaming of the "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere".

CSO: 4100/582

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SUPPORT FOR PARLIAMENTARY TALKS PROPOSAL

Lesotho Support

SK180352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song received a message of solidarity from Laabua Jonathan, premier of the Kingdom of Lesotho, supporting the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

The message dated June 13 says:

Your Excellency,

We are happy to say that the National Party and Government of Lesotho have invariably supported the peaceful reunification of the great Korean people at meetings of non-aligned countries and the United Nations in the past.

Proceeding from this stand it has maintained in the past the Lesotho Government hails the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks advanced by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly to the South Korean National Assembly.

I am very pleased to extend congratulations to you and your Supreme People's Assembly on this proposal.

I think this proposal will arouse deep interest among all people who desire Korea's peaceful reunification.

With highest considerations.

Nicaragua, Cameroon Support

SK190023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0003 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 19 Jun (KCNA)--Solidarity messages supporting the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea came to Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, from Carlos Nuenez, chairman of the National Assembly of the Republic of Nicaragua, and Salomon Tandeng Muna, president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Cameroon.

Fully supporting the DPRK's patriotic proposal for North-South parliamentary talks, Carlos Nuenez expressed the belief that the talks would help create a situation in favor of an early realization of Korea's peaceful reunification.

Salomon Tandeng Muna said the National Assembly of the Republic of Cameroon which had always supported in the past all the policies and proposals for the peaceful reunification of Korea through dialogue supports the proposal advanced by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly to hold North-South parliamentary talks for consolidating peace in Korea and promoting her reunification.

Swiss Party Figure's Support

SK190407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message of solidarity from Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Switzerland, supporting the DPRK proposal for holding inter-Korean parliamentary talks.

The message dated May 28 reads:

Respected Comrade,

The Political Bureau of our party Central Committee studied the important and useful proposal contained in the recent letter sent by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the South Korean National Assembly.

The Political Bureau of the WPS Central Committee considers that this proposal constitutes a basis for sincere talks for the relaxation of tensions between the North and the South.

The Political Bureau of the WPS Central Committee expresses support to this proposal.

We hope that this proposal will draw attention at home and abroad and open the road to national reconciliation.

Respected comrade,

Please accept our fraternal greetings.

CSO: 4100/582

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR STRESSES NEED FOR PARLIAMENTARY TALKS

SK140650 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
13 Jun 85

[Unattributed talk: "The Proposal for North-South Parliamentary Talks Is a New Peace Proposal to Open a Favorable Phase for the Achievement of Reunification," from regular program "Reunification Plaza"]

[Text] As has been widely reported, the North has put forth a new proposal for North-South parliamentary talks with a desire to overcome the difficulties on the Korean peninsula and achieve reunification. The proposal which the North has put forth to hold North-South parliamentary talks and adopt a joint declaration of nonaggression is an epochal peace proposal which has stemmed from the earnest desire to end the history of division and confrontation in our country, eliminate the danger of war from the country, and open a new phase for peace and peaceful reunification.

The respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, has taught: Tensions must be alleviated and the danger of war eliminated from our country in order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

As is unanimously noted by public opinion at home and abroad, enormous U.S. forces of aggression have been concentrated on the Korean peninsula today, and a dangerous situation in which war may break out at any moment has been created. The question of the country's reunification cannot be properly solved when tensions are prevailing and the danger of war is present.

For the peaceful reunification of the country, the North and the South must seek collaboration and unity. To this end, through North-South contacts and dialogue, mutual understanding and distrust must be eliminated; instead, understanding and trust must be deepened and national harmony achieved. For North-South dialogue, the necessary atmosphere and conditions should be created. Dialogue cannot be held properly amid tension and confrontation, nor can progress be made, even if dialogue were continued. Hence, the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula is an urgent issue the settlement of which cannot be delayed any longer for the improvement of North-South relations and the acceleration the cause of the reunification of the country. Last year, the North proposed holding tripartite talks between the North, the United States, and the South. This was also a proposal which stemmed from the desire to alleviate tensions in our

country, eliminate the danger of war, and guarantee durable peace. Nevertheless, the United States and the authorities of the South have shown no affirmative response to it. Accordingly, the North, as a new peace proposal, again proposed holding North-South parliamentary talks and adopting a joint declaration of nonaggression between the two sides as a practical measure to alleviate tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Holding North-South parliamentary talks and adopting a joint declaration of nonaggression are the best way to alleviate tensions and open a favorable phase for the reunification of the fatherland, under the circumstances in which tripartite talks have not been realized, this would favorably influence the ongoing North-South economic and Red Cross talks, and would create a favorable condition for the realization of high-level political talks between the North and the South. In addition, this would accelerate the realization of tripartite talks.

When North-South parliamentary talks are realized, and a joint declaration of nonaggression adopted, as has been proposed by the North, this will eliminate mutual suspicion of being threatened by strength, and help the North and the South seek trust and harmony, live in peace, and accelerate the achievement of the cause of the country's reunification in accordance with the three principles of the fatherland's reunification proclaimed in the 4 July North-South joint statement.

Thus, the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks is a patriotic peace proposal which will accelerate the cause of the country's reunification by alleviating tensions and achieving national unity. In terms of the form of talks, the proposal for parliamentary talks is a rational and realistic one. At the same time, it is a just and fair proposal which has comprehensively considered the views and calls of the authorities of the South over the question of reunification. This is precisely why our people at home and abroad and the peoples of the world, saying that the North's proposal for parliamentary talks is a timely and epochal one for peace and peaceful reunification, are hoping for its early realization. Nevertheless, the authorities of the South have not shown any sincerity toward the North's proposal for parliamentary talks, and, against the agenda proposed by the North, have put forth a far-fetched call that it is desirable to discuss the question of setting forth a unified constitution in accordance with the function of the assembly in charge of legislative activities. This is indeed an irrational assertion, and an unrealistic sophism irrelevant to reunification.

At present, alleviating tensions between the North and the South and preventing war are an important issue which is linked with the destiny of the nation. In view of its significance and nature, this issue should be discussed at parliamentary talks which will be participated in by representatives of all political parties and factions. Publishing a joint North-South declaration of nonaggression is a part of the assembly function, and is an issue which politicians cannot ignore, if they truly desire reunification. In addition, in view of the current situation on the Korean peninsula, parliamentary talks should discuss important issues such as the North-South joint declaration of nonaggression. Discussing a unified constitution is unrealistic and irrational. Every issue has its own procedure and precedence. The absence of a unified constitution is

not the cause of the division of the nation. A unified constitution can be established by reflecting the public opinion of the North and the South when the conditions for reunification have been provided and when the reunification has been achieved. The problem is the danger of war which has been created because of tensions on this soil, and is the absence of the conditions for reunification. Hence, parliamentary talks should discuss agenda items such as the North-South joint declaration of nonaggression. It is not desirable to discuss unrealistic issues such as a unified constitution.

The ruling authorities' counterproposal for a unified constitution against the agenda put forth by the North is construed as one to mislead public opinion at home and abroad by accepting the North's proposal for parliamentary talks in name only.

It should be reiterated that alleviating tensions on the Korean peninsula and opening a favorable phase for the settlement of the reunification question are, a demand of the era and the nation. Hence, the South Korean ruling authorities, if they truly desire to improve North-South relations and achieve reunification, must not call for the discussion of unrealistic issues such as a unified constitution but agree to discuss the publication of a joint declaration of nonaggression at the parliamentary talks as proposed by the North. This is the only way of accelerating the alleviation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and fulfilling the expectations of our nation and masses for reunification.

CSO: 4110/179

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON SOUTH'S STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Use of Tear Gas Scored

SK151100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints a commentary titled "Dictator Staking His Life on Tear Gas," commenting on the fact that the South Korean puppets fired tear gas canisters worth 2.9 billion won in the suppression of students in the first five months of this year.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has made no scruple to fire poisonous tear gas to block the students' fierce anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle, the author of the commentary says:

Their struggle is righteous and there is no reason that it should be attacked by tear shells.

The students oppose fascism because the Chon Tu-hwan group violates democracy under an unheard-of harsh military fascist rule and are valiantly struggling for independence because the puppets ruthlessly trample underfoot the dignity and sovereignty of the nation, fawning upon the foreign forces.

It is an indelible crime for the Chon Tu-hwan group to fire poisonous tear gas to stifle patriotic students who call for independence, democracy and reunification. Police truncheon or tear gas cannot put down the spirit of the South Korean students' anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle.

National Federation of Students

SK180359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--The Honam regional council of the "National Federation of Students," a joint anti-fascist fighting organization, was formed in Kwangju under the sponsorship of Chonnam, Choson, Chonbuk and Wonsang universities in South Korea, according to a report.

The organization made it clear that its purpose is to expose and denounce the crimes committed by the military dictatorial "regime" in murdering Kwangju citizens and usurping power by force.

The "National Federation of Students" was organized on April 17.

Following its organization, students in Seoul formed on May 8 and 9 the eastern and northern regional councils of the federation.

South Demands Imprisonment of Students

SK181023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist junta was reported by a South Korean radio in Seoul to have held a verdict trial on the appeal of 4 Seoul University students including Paek Tae-hun at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court on June 14, where it demanded again 3 years prison term.

These students punished a secret agent who had spied on students' anti-"government" activities in the university, and were sentenced to a prison term by the fascist junta on charges of involvement in the "detention of a stranger."

They lodged an appeal in protest against the unreasonable sentence, but the puppet clique demanded a prison term again.

Students Demand Reinstatement of Sacked Workers

SK190413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--Over 200 students of the Yongin branch school of University of Foreign Studies in Seoul occupied the president's office and the first assembly hall of the head school on the night of June 14 and staged an all-night sit-in strike, shouting "We denounce the incompetent university foundation" and "Withdraw the discipline of 8 expelled leading members of the students council", according to a South Korean newspaper.

As a large number of students joined in the sit-in strike of the Yongin branch school students on June 15 against the outrageous scheme of the university side to wreck an independent students council, the number of students increased to over 600.

According to another report, on the morning of June 15 a joint struggle of workers and students took place in front of the front gate of the Songdo Fibre Company in Kuro District, Seoul, in demand of the reinstatement of sacked workers.

CSO: 4100/582

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

WALKER'S REMARKS ON KWANGJU INCIDENT

Walker's Outburst

SK131120 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
13 Jun 85

[Station commentator Ko Il-chol's talk entitled: "Walker's 26 May Outburst and Its Meaning" from the program "Midday Classroom"]

[Text] As everyone knows, university students in Seoul recently occupied the American Cultural Center in Seoul and staged tense struggle, shouting the slogans "The United States Should Bear Responsibility for the Kwangju Incident and Openly Apologize for It" and "Let Us Overthrow Chon Tu-hwan." This struggle was a just and sacred struggle of youths and students not to tolerate the ringleader of the Kwangju massacre perpetrated 5 years ago.

This notwithstanding, Walker, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, voiced intolerable absurd utterances insulting patriotic youths, students, and people.

At his press conference on 26 May right after the students lifted their sit-in at the cultural center, Walker uttered that the Kwangju incident was entirely an internal affair of South Korea, that the mobilization of the martial law troops was rather necessary for the restoration of stability in Kwangju, and that, therefore, there is nothing for the United States to explain or apologize for.

Such absurd remarks by Walker are an intolerable insult to the victims of the Kwangju incident, their bereaved families, and our masses.

It is a well-known fact that the Kwangju massacre perpetrated by Chon Tu-hwan was a great tragedy created with the approval of the United States. Gleysteen, U.S. ambassador to South Korea at the time of the Kwangju incident, himself admitted the U.S. approval of the troop mobilization to quell the Kwangju incident, saying: I approved the dispatch of a South Korean army division under the control of the UN command to Kwangju after contact with Washington. On 22 May 1980, the White House held an emergency meeting of the U.S. National Security Council in connection with the struggle of students and citizens in Kwangju and decided on emergency measures to support Chon-Tu-hwan with armed forces.

At the time of the Kwangju incident, the United States mobilized three brigades, a special forces group, three divisions, and armored units of the South Korean army--which were under the command of South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command--into Kwangju to slaughter the citizens. The United States also sent a mobile task force composed of seven naval ships with the aircraft carrier Coran Sea as its axis and the aircraft carrier Midway to South Korea. At the same time, the United States issued an alert order to the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea for an emergency dispatch in case of necessity.

Because of the dispatch of the martial law troops, which Walker babbled was conducive to the restoration of stability in the city, Kwangju was completely reduced to a sea of blood.

The martial law troops stabbed uprisers to death with bayonets, ran over them with tanks, and shot them to death with rifles. They beat an old woman to death simply because she protested their atrocities against the citizens and burned wounded citizens to death with flame throwers. Thus, they perpetrated all sorts of vicious atrocities against the citizens.

History had never before witnessed such brutal and vicious atrocities. Such being the fact, at his press conference, Walker made the absurd remarks that there was nothing for the United States to explain or apologize for in the Kwangju incident. This vividly shows the U.S. colonialists' beast-like, brutal aggressive nature.

Our youths, students, and people should vent the hate of the Kwangju victims and achieve the independence, democracy, and reunification that they were claiming.

The U.S. imperialists who manipulated the great genocide of Kwangju and the Chon Tu-hwan murderous ring are precisely the foes of our South Korean people, whom they should tear to death.

The patriotic masses of all strata will more gallantly struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification which the patriotic Kwangju uprisers desired so urgently.

Remarks Denounced

SK150532 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
15 Jun 85

[Text] All students and people of the nation! All citizens of Kwangju in South Cholla Province!

On 26 May, U.S. Ambassador to Korea Walker made absurd and violent remarks defiling our people, refusing the demands of the students who seized the American Cultural Center who called for a U.S. apology, taking responsibility for the Kwangju situation.

Walker said that the Kwangju situation was a domestic affair of Korea and that the martial law troops' killing of several thousand Kwangju citizens

helped regain stability. Through such remarks, Walker described the intolerable crime of cruelly massacring male and female, old and young committed by the martial law troops in Kwangju as an act worth awarding with medals.

Walker once made an absurd remark describing our people calling for independence, democracy, and reunification as brats. His 26 May remarks once again showed that he is a murderous hooligan of the United States camouflaged in the suit of a diplomat.

His remarks are those of a murderous aggressor, indifferent to the indiscriminate killing of the Korean people for U.S. interests. His remarks are violent ones showing the intention to cruelly kill all the Korean people if it is in the U.S. interest.

All people! Citizens in Kwangju! We will never tolerate Walker's remarks defiling the nation. Let us demonstrate our indignation against the acts of the United States despising and defiling us! Walker should retract his 26 May statement and apologize to our people and the citizens of Kwangju!

The United States should reveal the truth of the Kwangju incident, taking the responsibility for massacring the citizens of Kwangju! The struggle of the seizure of the American Cultural Center has not ended. Let us exact the price of blood shed by the citizens of Kwangju through the nationwide anti-U.S. national salvation resistance struggle!

CSO: 4110/179

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON NORTH-SOUTH ECONOMIC TALKS

N-S Economic Exchange

SK201135 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean May 1985 pp 84-88

[Article by Kong Che-min, entitled "North-South Economic Collaboration and Exchange Should Be Realized"]

[Text] Broadly realizing economic collaboration and exchange between the North and the South is the unanimous aspiration of the entire nation and is an important project designed to provide an environment favorable to an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Only when North-South dialogue is conducted actively and collaboration and exchange are realized on a broad scale can the North and the South develop the national economy uniformly with united strength and achieve national prosperity in all fields. [Kim Il-song's 1985 New Year's address, published in booklet form, p 8]

The realization of economic collaboration and exchange between the North and the South is a prerequisite for uniformly developing the national economy on our own and without outside interference.

Under circumstances in which the nation is divided into the North and the South, uniform development of the national economy is impossible unless the economic ties between the two regions are connected. Should the North and the South jointly develop natural resources and utilize the available capital effectively through mutual collaboration and exchange, our country's national economy can be developed quite rapidly and all the Korean people can live affluently, without envying others.

Nevertheless, our country's economy has not been developed uniformly because of the artificial partition of the territory, and because of the different directions in which the economies of the North and the South are being propelled, the economic differences between the two regions are becoming more profound with each passing day. The economy in South Korea has now become a model of the colonial economy subjugated to foreign capital.

If the quite different economic conditions in the North and the South are left to continue going along their different courses, the economic differences and isolation of the two regions will increase, and it is clear that the possibility of uniformly developing the national economy will become dimmer with each passing day. This is a heart-rending fact for all the Korean people who love the country and people.

It is imperative that the North and the South develop the national economy uniformly by pooling their strength in order to put an end to such an abnormal condition forced upon our people.

Equally important for the uniform development of the national economy is for the North and the South to put an end to the state of economic division and to restore the severed economic ties. To this end, the North and the South should realize economic collaboration and exchange.

Essentially, ours are a wise people who have lived in the same land establishing economic relations of the same sort and sharing the same blood lineage. Because of this, our country has an ancient saying: The industrial North and the agricultural South. Such a saying, although it is a conception of the natural and economic conditions of the two regions, means that the economies in the North and the South are, in reality, closely connected to each other and cannot be separated, and that the country and people can become prosperous only when the economies in the North and the South are developed uniformly.

In view of our country's natural and economic conditions and in view of the historic background of the economic development of the country, it is natural for the North and the South to realize economic collaboration and exchange, and realization of such economic collaboration and exchange becomes an important condition for uniformly developing the national economy.

The realization of economic collaboration and exchange between the North and the South is also an important demand for national prosperity.

It is our people's unanimous hope to make the country wealthy, to develop it into a strong country, and to live affluently without envying others. Such an aspiration is particularly strong among our people who lived under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and who are still suffering from the national disaster caused by national division.

If the North and the South realize collaboration and exchanges in the economic field, and guarantee uniform development of the national economy by pooling their strength, the economy of the North and the South can be further developed, even before the complete reunification of the country.

In particular, North-South economic collaboration and exchanges will greatly contribute to improving the standard of living of the South Korean people who suffer hardships in living and all kinds of maltreatment, contempt, exploitation, and plunder under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

Under the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, South Korea is turning into a human living hell where unemployment, starvation, diseases, and crimes are rampant. The South Korean workers are suffering because of difficulties in finding jobs and in providing food and shelter, farmers and fishermen are wandering about to find a way to survive and escape ruination, and medium- and small-sized businesses are going bankrupt because of difficulties in providing funds and materials and in selling goods.

On the contrary, the northern half of the republic has turned into a paradise on earth where the people live a happy life free from worries about food, clothing, education, and medical treatment.

National reunification and the uniform development of the national economy must be realized in order to eliminate such gaps between the North and the South.

If the North and the South realize economic collaboration and exchanges, this will greatly contribute to developing the South Korean economy, which is in crisis under the control of foreign monopolistic capital. In addition, if collaboration and exchanges are realized in the fields of fisheries and agriculture, as well as in various other economic fields, more than a small contribution will be made to the economic development of the North and the South.

Thus, realizing economic collaboration and exchanges between the North and the South is an important guarantee for the prosperity and growth of the nation.

If North-South economic collaboration and exchanges are realized, this will deepen national harmony and unity through economic relations, and create a favorable environment for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

There are ample realistic possibilities for North-South economic collaboration and exchanges.

In the North and the South of our country, there are economic potentials such as natural resources, manpower, and technical capabilities with which the economy of the country can be developed in a uniform manner.

If these potentials are effectively utilized through economic collaboration and exchanges between the North and the South, the economy of the North and the South can be developed at the same time.

From its origins, the economy of our country has been a national asset which has developed in a uniform manner over a long period of time.

The economic isolation between the North and the South is an entirely temporary and artificial one, and, thus, uniform development is essential, in view of the character of the national economy.

At present, the North and the South have different economic systems. However, this should not become a reason for failure to realize North-South economic collaboration and exchanges.

In the world today, economic collaboration and exchanges are actively sought even between countries and nations that have different economic systems. Therefore, there should be no reason why economic collaboration and exchanges cannot be realized in the same country, on the same soil, and in the same nation.

If North-South economic collaboration and exchanges are realized without absolutizing the differences in the economic systems in the North and the South, the economies of the two areas can be developed at the same time, the national economy can be developed in a uniform manner, and the prosperity and growth of the country can be achieved.

Nevertheless, the persons in authority in South Korea, instead of seeking collaboration between compatriots, have indiscriminately introduced foreign monopolistic capital, in collusion with foreign forces. By so doing, they have completely turned the South Korean economy into a submissive economy. They are even contaminating our beautiful land by introducing the polluting industries rejected as "garbage cans" in foreign countries.

If the persons in authority in South Korea have an iota of national conscience, they should choose the road of jointly developing our country's natural resources, developing the national economy in favor of our nation, and achieving national collaboration in all fields by realizing economic collaboration and exchange between the North and the South rather than trying to live by sponging on outside forces.

It is a firm stand consistently maintained by our party and the Government of the Republic to achieve self-reliant development of the national economy and to open a phase favorable to peaceful reunification of the country by realizing North-South economic collaboration and exchange. Such a stand of our party and the Government of the Republic is an embodiment of a national independence-oriented and patriotic stand, a stand that reflects an ardent love for the nation and an expression of an aspiration to explore the fate of the nation on the basis of the strength of the nation. It is also an embodiment of the nation's long-standing aspirations to regard national reunification as a paramount national task and to achieve it by peaceful means.

Motivated by such a noble stand, our party and the Government of the Republic have persistently made efforts to realize North-South collaboration and exchange in the economic field from the day the country was divided.

In the days immediately after national liberation, we supplied South Korea with a great deal of electric power despite the strained conditions of electric power supply. Also, we supplied the hundreds of thousands of farmers in the Yonbaek plain, then a part of South Korea, with irrigated water, which

they needed so urgently, from the Kuam reservoir located in the northern half of the Republic. These were entirely a fruition of our sincere efforts.

In the days that followed the end of war, we, on many occasions, repeatedly put forth reasonable proposals for the realization of economic collaboration and exchange between the North and the South, including a proposal for broad realization of collaboration and exchange by forming an economic committee comprised of delegations of businessmen in the North and the South, and have exerted every sincere effort possible to implement them.

In particular, in November 1972, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, meeting with the South Korean delegates who had come to Pyongyang for high-level political talks, elucidated to them concrete ways for the realization of collaboration and exchange between the North and the South in the economic fields, including joint development of natural resources by the North and the South through pooling of strength, a joint project of conducting irrigation work, and joint fishing between the North and the South.

Following the policy put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our side, at meetings of the North-South coordination committee, put forth concrete issues aimed at realizing collaboration and exchange between the North and the South in the economic fields through joint efforts, and our side and the South side reached an agreement on fundamental issues regarding our proposal. However, the South Korean side led the hard-won dialogue to deadlock and made the realization of economic collaboration and exchange impossible by reneging on the three principles for national reunification--independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity--and by persistently pursuing the perpetuation of national division and anticommunist confrontation.

Our compatriotic measure of sending relief goods to the South Korean flood victims last year is believed to have provided a good atmosphere for improving North-South relations and for realizing economic collaboration and exchange between the North and the South.

Our sincere effort for an early realization of collaboration and exchange between the North and the South in economic fields are evident in the proposal advanced by our side at the economic talks held last year.

At the economic talks, we proposed economic collaboration and exchange that could be realized for 1 or 2 years, initially, with a view to expanding such collaboration and exchange in the future for both sides, did not know the situation of the other party well because of the isolation that has continued for so long.

Our side put forth a proposal for collaboration--that the South Korean side come to the northern half of the Republic to extract ores and coal and bring them to its side, that our side extract tungsten and molybdenum, that our side supply the South Korean peasants with irrigated water by reconnecting the irrigation waterways that have remained severed because of the Military Demarcation Line and jointly reclaim tideland in South Korea, and that the two sides establish joint fishing zones and form and run a joint-venture

fishing corporation. Also, our side proposed the idea of exchange--that on the basis of the principle of filling each other's needs and the principle of reciprocity, our side give South Korea ores, coal, magnesia clinka, general machine tools, mining equipment, rice, corn, and Alaska pollack, in exchange for tungsten, steel products, naptha, textiles, salt, fish from the waters of the South, and special products only available on Cheju Island, in South Korea. Such a method of exchange is a very reasonable and realistic one in that it enables the two sides to exchange raw materials for raw materials, unfinished products for unfinished products, and agricultural products for agricultural products.

To successfully realize collaboration and exchange, our side has raised the question of reconnecting the Seoul-Sinuiju railway; the question of opening the ports of Nampo, Wonsan, Inchon, and Pohang to each other, and utilizing them; and instituting and operating such a joint organ as the "North-South Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation."

Carrying out both collaboration and exchange is a basic characteristics consistent in the proposal advanced by our side. Only by carrying out both collaboration and exchange can the economies of the North and South be organically combined and developed in a unified manner. Economic collaboration combines such economic factors as raw materials, resources, equipment, technology, manpower, and funds, and helps to form overall links between production and management, between circulation and transportation, and between distribution and consumption, as well as between many other fields. Only when the economies of the North and South are linked in this way can they be combined productively and structurally and development in a unified way.

Of course, economic exchange can also function to a certain extent in connecting and developing the economies of the North and South. However, this alone cannot make it possible to productively combine the economies of the North and South, and help to develop them in a unified way. Only when economic exchange is carried out along with economic collaboration can such exchange be vigorously promoted, thereby contributing to developing the North-South economic relations in a unified manner. Therefore, carrying out both collaboration and exchange is an indispensable demand for the development of North-South economic relations.

The proposal advanced by our side at the economic talks is a very fair, aboveboard, and realistic one that fairly reflects the economic realities of the two sides and their mutual interests, and that can be put into practice even right now. If our side's proposal is realized, a great turn will be effected in pulling down the barriers of division in the field of the economy and guaranteeing the unified development of the national economy, and our nation's struggle to accomplish the cause of the country's peace and peaceful reunification will be powerfully encouraged.

If the South Korean side is genuinely interested in economic collaboration and exchange with us, it should turn out to actively cooperate for the realization of our side's fair, aboveboard, and sincere proposal.

The South Korean side should, first of all, correct its wrong stand and attitude toward collaboration and exchange in the field of the economy.

The theory on "first exchange and then collaboration" of the South Korean side, which demands that collaboration be carried out after exchange, proceeds from a splittist stand aimed at maintaining and fixing the present state of national division by turning economic collaboration and exchange between the North and South into simple trade relations between countries. It cannot be said that trying to justify this wrong stand proceeds from a sincere attitude to improve and comprehensively develop North-South economic relations.

If it genuinely tries to improve North-South relations and carry out collaboration and exchange, why does the South Korean side, despite its so-called "collaboration" with other countries, call for deferring collaboration with us and first carrying out only exchange? If it is interested in improving North-South relations and carrying out collaboration and exchange, it should try to mine and take iron ore and coal, abundant in the northern half of the Republic, by realizing collaboration between the North and South, instead of bringing in iron ore and coal from the United States or Canada while paying dearly for them.

The South Korean side says that economic collaboration is more difficult than economic exchange. It is not true that, because it is carried out between the North and South, collaboration is difficult. It can be said that such aspects of collaboration as designating joint areas for fishing operations and allowing fishing boats to catch fish while sailing freely, and as allowing the joint utilization of irrigation water by reconnecting irrigation waterways disconnected by the Demarcation Line are not, in fact, difficult and complicated. The intrinsic nature of the South Korean side's so-called theory on "first exchange and then collaboration" is not related with so-called practical matters, but lies in seeking the perpetuation of national division through North-South economic relations.

If the South Korean side genuinely wants to show sincerity toward North-South economic talks and improve North-South economic relations, it should give up the theory on "first exchange and then collaboration" and sincerely respond to our proposal for realizing both collaboration and exchange.

Also, the South Korean side should try not to plunge economic talks into crises while seeking military confrontation and creating the danger of war. It should not again perpetrate such criminal acts as stopping economic talks by fabricating the "Panmunjom incident" and kicking up the "Team Spirit-85" war exercise racket. Still, even now, the South Korean bellicose elements are introducing weapons for massacre into South Korea and inciting North-South military confrontation, talking about "the threat of southward invasion" or "increasing the strength of deterrence." This becomes a grave threat to progress in talks. Military confrontation cannot be compatible with economic collaboration, nor can dialogue and war provocation rackets be compatible with each other.

The South Korean persons in authority should stop inciting military confrontation while babbling about the nonexistent "threat of southward invasion" and the provocative commotion of laying an artificial obstacle to economic talks.

Ending the "policy" of anticommunist confrontation in South Korea will create a favorable condition for realizing North-South collaboration and exchange in economic fields.

The South Korean side's act of talking about cooperation with us while kicking up anticommunist confrontation rackets against us is inconsistent. When relief goods embodying our compatriotic love were delivered last year, South Korea declared an "emergency alert order" and even staged an "armed demonstration," saying: "The North is trying to advance southward, flying a red flag," "Commandos will come," and the like. It becomes obvious that, if this situation continues, those engaged in the fields of the economy, materials, and equipment cannot be freely transported between the North and South, and economic collaboration and exchange cannot be carried out smoothly. The South Korean side should cancel the "policy" of anticommunist confrontation, stop rackets of anticommunist suppression, and ensure free economic collaboration and exchange between the North and South.

Our epochal proposal for holding talks between our SPA and the South Korean "National Assembly" and adopting a joint declaration of nonaggression at such talks becomes the most reasonable and realistic way which makes it possible to open a favorable phase for progress in North-South economic talks by promoting national rapprochement and trust and by easing tension.

If North-South parliamentary talks are realized and a joint declaration of nonaggression is adopted, there will exist neither the threat of northward invasion nor the "threat of southward invasion," and there will be no mutual distrust and confrontation between the North and South. Such being the case, no obstacle blocking economic talks will be laid, and economic talks and economic collaboration and exchange will proceed with assurance.

By responding to the realization of North-South parliamentary talks at an early date, the South Korean side should open a bright vista for materializing economic collaboration and exchange between the North and South.

In the future, too, as in the past, we will make all sincere efforts to realize economic collaboration and exchange between the North and South at an early date, to develop the national economy in a unified way, and to achieve the cause of national reunification.

Talks Being in Panmunjom

SK200124 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0105 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] The third round of North-South economic talks are being held at Panmunjom. The third round of North-South economic talks began to 1000 [0100 GMT] today in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom.

At 1000 sharp, the seven-member delegation of our side led by Yi Song-nok, vice-minister of foreign trade of the DPRK, appeared in the room. The seven-member delegation of the South Korean side also appeared in the conference room.

Members of our delegation, including senior delegate Yi Song-nok, exchanged greetings with the South Korean delegates.

Panmunjom is bustling with numerous reporters from the North and the South, and foreign correspondents who came to cover the talks.

At today's meeting, they will discuss the issues put forth by our side and the South side at the second round of talks.

Closing of 20 Jun Talks

SK200332 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0313 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] The third round of North-South economic talks, which began at 1000 today in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] in Panmunjom, ended at 1130.

At the third round of North-South economic talks which had began at 1000 today in the conference room of the NNSC in Panmunjom, the two sides reached an agreement on the formation of a North-South joint committee for economic cooperation with the deputy premiers of the two sides as chairmen, and on seeking exchanges of goods and economic cooperation which our side proposed at the second round of the talks.

It has been agreed to hold the 4th round of North-South economic talks on 18 September at the NNSC conference room in Panmunjom.

KCNA Reports 3D Round Opening

SK200347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Panmunjom, 20 Jun (KCNA)--The third round of North-South economic talks opened at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 10 this morning.

The seven members of our delegation led by Yi Song-nok, vice-minister of foreign trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, appeared in the room.

The seven members of the delegation also came from the South Korean side.

The third round of Talks will discuss the proposals made by the North side and the South side at the second round of talks on May 17.

CSO: 4110/185

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON N-S ECONOMIC TALKS

Agreement for Joint Committee

SK200357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Panmunjom, 20 Jun (KCNA)--The third round of North-South economic talks which opened at the conference room of the neutral nations supervisory committee here at 10 this morning is continuing.

At the talks the South side agree to the proposal for the institution of the North-South joint committee for economic cooperation advanced by our side at the second round of talks.

As a result, an agreement on the institution of the North-South joint committee for economic cooperation was reached between the two sides.

Head of our side Yi Song-nok said:

We are happy that at the talks today the South side expressed understanding to our purport of forming a joint committee and agreed to its institution, and are very pleased with this.

He presented a draft agreement on the composition and operation of the North-South joint committee for economic cooperation.

According to the draft agreement, the joint committee shall have a co-chairman, a vice-chairman, seven members from each side and the co-chairmen shall be officials of vice-premier level, the vice-chairmen those of minister level and the members those of minister of vice-minister level.

The joint committee shall have seven subcommittees--resources development, industry and technology, agriculture, fisheries, commodity exchange, transport and communications and finance. And the joint committee shall have secretaries from both sides.

The function of the joint committee and its subcommittees shall be to discuss and solve problems arising in economic cooperation and exchange between the North and the South and ensure their realization.

The full-dress meeting of the joint committee shall be held once a quarter of a year in Pyongyang or Seoul. According to an agreement between the two sides, an extraordinary meeting may also be held and the meetings of the subcommittees shall be held any time in Pyongyang, Seoul or Panmunjom in accordance with an agreement between the two sides and the meeting of secretaries shall be held in Panmunjom when necessary.

The agreement on the composition and operation of the North-South joint committee for economic cooperation may be amended and supplemented, according to an agreement of the joint committee, and it shall come into effect after vice-premiers of the two sides have signed it and exchanged its original texts.

'Third Round' Ends

SK200411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Panmunjom, 20 Jun (KCNA)--The third round of North-South economic talks which opened today at the conference room of the neutral nations supervisory commission here amid great attention and interest of the entire fellow countrymen of the North and the South and the world people closed.

At the talks, the two sides agreed to institute a North-South joint committee for economic cooperation co-chaired by vice-premiers from both sides and promote exchange of goods and economic cooperation.

It was agreed to hold the fourth round of North-South economic talks at the conference room of the neutral nations supervisory commission in Panmunjom on September 18.

CSO: 4100/586

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON S-N ECONOMIC TALKS

YONHAP Review

SK200842 Seoul YONHAP in English 0820 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, 20 Jun (OANA-YONHAP)--South and North Korea Thursday agreed in principle to sign an agreement concerning bilateral economic cooperation and the establishment of a joint economic cooperation committee.

During the third inter-Korean economic talks held in this truce village, the two sides exchanged drafts for the agreement, Kim Ki-hwan, South Korea's chief delegate, said.

After the talks, Kim said that the delegates had agreed to present their opinions about both drafts and to debate the drafts at the fourth round of the talks, scheduled for September 18 in Panmunjom.

After the two sides reach a compromise in their views at the fourth meeting, he said, a working-level conference will be held to compose a final draft agreement.

In its draft, Seoul proposed that the two sides establish an inter-Korean economic cooperation committee, to be headed by officials at the deputy prime minister-level, within 30 days of the signing of the agreement.

South Korea's draft also suggested that the joint committee comprise seven members from each side--one chairman at the deputy prime minister-level, one vice chairman at the ministerial level and five other members at the ministerial or vice ministerial level.

Also included in the draft were matters concerning the implementation of bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

Pyongyang's draft, however, was restricted to the establishment of a joint committee, the South Korean delegate said.

North Korea's demand for the establishment of the joint panel is included in Seoul's draft, Kim said.

During the 90-minute closed-door session, Kim urged North Korea to respond in a positive manner to Seoul's proposal for the purchase of 300,000 tons of North Korean anthracite coal and for the reconnection of a railway linking South and North Korea.

South Korea first made the proposal concerning the coal and railroad at the second economic talks, held on May 17 in Panmunjom.

Talks Unfruitful

SK200335 Seoul YONHAP in English 0330 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, 20 Jun (YONHAP)--South Korea Thursday proposed that Seoul and Pyongyang establish an inter-Korean joint economic cooperation committee, to be headed by deputy prime minister-level officials.

In the third inter-Korean economic talks held in this truce town, South Korea's chief delegate Kim Ki-hwan introduced a draft agreement on economic cooperation and the establishment of the joint panel. He suggested that the two sides should establish and operate the committee "within 30 days" after the signing of the agreement.

Pointing out that both sides have expressed in the previous meetings "many similar opinions" concerning the bilateral economic cooperation, Kim said that the proposed agreement will help conclude a series of the South-North economic talks "with great success."

The second meeting on May 17 failed to produce any tangible fruits because the North Korean side insisted on the immediate establishment of the joint economic cooperation committee, to be headed by deputy prime ministers of the two Koreas.

The establishment of a South-North joint economic cooperation committee headed by deputy prime minister-level persons of the two sides is one of the major points of the draft agreement, entitled "Draft Agreement on the Implementation of Trade and Economic Cooperation and the Establishment of the South-North Joint Economic Cooperation Committee Between the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Government of the People's Republic of Korea."

Kim, secretary general of the International Economic Policy Council, led the seven-member South Korean delegation while Yi Song-nok, vice minister of trade, headed a seven-member North Korean side at the closed-door meeting.

The two sides agreed to hold the fourth round of talks on September 18 at the same place.

Agree to Joint Committee

OW200339 Tokyo KYODO in English 0334 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, 20 Jun (KYODO)--South Korea Thursday agreed to a North Korean proposal to establish a Seoul-Pyongyang joint economic cooperation committee to be headed by the deputy prime ministers of both sides, thus paving the way for them to meet for the first time since the division of the peninsula.

The agreement was made during the third round of economic talks between South and North Korea, held at the truce village of Panmunjom amid a new atmosphere of determination to promote dialogue between the two Koreas.

The two sides also agreed to a fourth round of talks on September 18 to seek ways to expand economic ties, a spokesman said.

During the last meeting, held in May, North Korea proposed the establishment of the joint committee.

Economic Talks Begin

OW200129 Tokyo KYODO in English 0121 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, 20 Jun (KYODO)--South and North Korea began their third round of economic talks Thursday at the truce village of Panmunjom, seeking ways to expand economic ties amid a new atmosphere of determination to promote dialogue on the peninsula.

Leading a seven-member South Korean delegation is Kim Ki-hwan, secretary general of the International Economic Policy Council, while the group from the North, also with seven members, is headed by Yi Song-nok, North Korea's vice minister of foreign trade.

They first met in November last year, and the second meeting was held on May 17 after being postponed twice.

The two sides have so far failed to reach any concrete agreement on proposed economic cooperation.

During the second round of talks, South Korea proposed the purchase of 300,000 tons of North Korean coal and the opening of each others ports.

The North Korean side counterproposed the immediate establishment of a Seoul-Pyongyang joint economic cooperation committee, to be headed by the deputy prime ministers of both sides.

CSO: 4100/588

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON'S REMARKS AT MEETING WITH ERSHAD SCORED

SK191257 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
18 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Chon Tu-hwan's so-called invitation diplomacy, which has been practiced with greater frequency this year, well reflects his crisis and treacherous nature. At a banquet for Bangladesh President Ershad on 17 June, Chon Tu-hwan said that because a war on the Korean peninsula would readily spread into a world war, easing tension and bringing about peace in this region is essential to world peace and security. He also balled about South-South cooperation and begged for support on the international stage, including from the Nonaligned Movement.

Chon Tu-hwan said that easing tension and bringing about peace on the Korean peninsula is essential to world peace and security. This remark itself is faultless, but the problem is this; Who would really make an effort, not in words but in action, to ease tension and bring about peace on the Korean peninsula.

As the entire world knows, Chon Tu-hwan is a man whose actions are different than his words. Recently, they turned their face away from the issue of adopting a declaration of nonaggression for easing tension even in their reply--which they were obliged to send after a lapse of 54 days--to the North's proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks to adopt a declaration of nonaggression as a realistic step to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and to improve North-South relations. With the anniversary of the Korean war approaching, they are busy with an anticommunist campaign and the waging of confrontation rackets.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is following the U.S. maneuvers for new war preparations, even making such violent outbursts as the one on striking the heart of the North, reorganizing the South Korean Army into an offensive-type one, and deploying 80 to 90 percent of their troops closer to the truce line, waiting for an opportunity to invade the North.

It is really ridiculous that such a man babbles about bringing about peace on the Korean peninsula and easing tension. Chon Tu-hwan tries to put on a

muffler of peace to hide his bellicose nature, but no one will be deceived by the sophistry of this man whose words and acts are inconsistent.

He raved about South-South cooperation. This also seems ridiculous to world's people. As a U.S. colonial stooge without real power or independence, his babbling about cooperation between countries and about South-South cooperation is meaningless. Although Chon Tu-hwan raves about South-South cooperation to extricate himself from the miserable plight of an international orphan and begs for international support to join the UN and to become a member of the Nonaligned Movement, such acts by Chon Tu-hwan will only invite rejection and scorn from our people and the international community who regard the acts as a treacherous criminal scheme for perpetual division of the country and provocation of a new war on the Korean peninsula.

Our people will never forgive traitor Chon Tu-hwan who attempts to find a way of survival by perpetuating national division and provoking a new war, and will expel him from power sooner or later.

CSO: 4100/185

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR URGES STRUGGLE FOR RELEASE OF USIS OCCUPIERS

SK181306 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 17 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] As has been previously reported, the parents of those students who were unjustly arrested because of their struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center and of staging a sit-in there, staged a sit-in in order to demand that the students be released. The 22 parents, who continued their sit-in on 15 June at the office of the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy, strongly demanded that the students be released by acquittal of the charge. Seoul National University [SNU] students are also waging a courageous struggle, demanding that their fellow students be released. On 11 June, some 100 students of the SNU Sociology Department held a general departmental meeting at the department office and began an all-night sit-in, demanding that Mr Kim Min-sok, president of the SNU student body, be released; that the suppression of the League of Nationwide Students and the Committee for the Struggle for the Nation, the Masses, and Democracy be stopped; and that the students who were imprisoned in connection with the struggle of staging a sit-in at the American Cultural Center be released. On 12 June, after staging an on-campus demonstration with a placard reading "Kim Min-sok Must Be Released!" in front, the students who staged an all-night sit-in the previous night continued the sit-in. Such a struggle to have the patriotic students who were unjustly imprisoned released is a very just and righteous struggle.

The imprisoned students are hot-blooded patriotic students who continuously waged righteous anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles, reflecting our masses' unanimous will and hope for independence, democracy, and reunification. This is evidence in their struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center and of staging a sit-in there. They waged a stubborn anti-U.S. sit-in struggle for 4 consecutive days beginning on 23 May, demanding that the United States be held responsible for the great Kwangju massacre and make an open apology. Because it was once again revealed through their struggle that the true culprit of the Kwangju incident is the United States, as is commonly acknowledged, and that South Korea-U.S. relationship is a subordinate relationship between a master and his servant, their act is a patriotic act representing our masses' strong anti-U.S. will for independence.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring previously imprisoned the patriotic students who waged the struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center and of staging a sit-in there. Moreover, even though the first period of the confinement of 25 students, including Mr Ham Un-kyong, chairman of the SNU Committee for the Struggle for the Nation, the Masses, and Democracy, has ended, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's prosecutors' office is frantically attempting to find excuses for suppression by extending the period of confinement. Even though the Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to punish the students by committing such a fascist act of violence, branding their patriotic act as a crime, it will not be able to break up their indomitable will and block our masses' anti-U.S. spirit.

Our masses highly praise the struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center and of staging a sit-in there and strongly demand that the patriotic students be released, just as their parents said on 5 June that the students' occupation of the American Cultural Center is an act proceeded from real patriotism and loyalty.

The students involved in the struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center and of staging a sit-in there and all other students who were unjustly imprisoned should be released immediately and unconditionally. Their release is not an issue which only their parents and other students must demand, because the imprisoned students are patriotic students who waged a righteous struggle, reflecting our masses' aspiration for independence, democracy, and reunification. They are the sons and daughters of the true masses. Their release is an issue of the masses themselves and of society. Therefore, the people of all walks of life must not act like they are watching a fire on the opposite side of the river but must wage a bold struggle to have the patriotic students released, recognizing this struggle as a lofty cause for democracy, the masses, and the nation.

CSO: 4110/185

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PEOPLE IN SOUTH CITED ON NORTH'S ECONOMIC POWER

SK201018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jun (KCNA)--South Korean people are unstinted in their admiration for the economic power of the DPRK which is continuously developing at a high tempo, not affected by a worldwide economic depression.

An inhabitant surnamed Sin in Taegu said "In the North the economy is not affected by a worldwide economic depression because it is a thoroughly independent economy. The North builds and runs the economy as it wishes".

A man of the press surnamed Yi in Seoul said to his colleagues:

Construction, prosperity, abundance and happiness--this is the reality of the North and bankruptcy, ruin, poverty and sufferings--this is the reality of the South.

They are too different from each other and present a sharp contrast.

After seeing a DPRK documentary film when he had visited Japan, an intellectual residing in Seoul said:

"The North has become an advanced industrial state, a developed state surpassing imagination. This is attributable to the fact that the great General Kim Il-song put forward a unique policy of building an independent national economy."

A South Korean reporter surnamed Choe saw for himself the relief goods sent by the DPRK said:

The North which has thoroughly applied President Kim Il-song's line of building an independent economy can produce and build anything once it makes up its mind.

The DPRK is a powerful state which is firmly based on self-sustenance under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song.

A certain Kim working in diplomatic field of South Korea said to his colleagues:

"While touring African countries, I realized that as an ideal land of the people the North is in the limelight of the international community. The independent economy of the North striking the world's people with admiration is a shining fruition of the wise leadership of General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation."

A certain Kim in Wonju said:

"The existence of our people and the eternal prosperity and bright future of our nation lie in attending General Kim Il-song, the peerlessly great man and sun of the nation, let us all trust and follow only the general."

CSO: 4100/586

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA EXPOSES ECONOMIC CRISIS IN SOUTH

SK202352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2346 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jun (KCNA)--The economic crisis is assuming an alarming dimension in South Korea.

It finds graphic manifestation, among other things, in the financial shortage and insolvency of the comprador capital.

The Taeu group, one of the biggest among the comprador enterprises which is patronized by the military fascist clique, is facing bankruptcy, and the Hyondae group, another comprador business, finds it hard to keep itself going.

Scores of comprador enterprises among 50 rather big ones are in such state in South Korea.

At those 50 enterprises, the proportion of their own capital is no more than 18.1 percent, most of them weighed under debts of nearly the same size with that of the bankrupt Kukje group.

The South Korean economic crisis is also noticed in the shrinkage of export and aggravation of international payments.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are seeking an increase in export. But the export sharply dropped on an overall scale in the first quarter of the year, namely 24.5 percent in irons and steels, 17.5 percent in shoes and 5.8 percent in fibers.

On the other hand, the excess of import gave a trade gap of dollars 329 million in February, and the trade remained in the red in the later months.

The deficit in the invisible trade also increased, bringing the international payments deficit to dollars 728 million in the January-April period of this year. This was above its "year-end ceiling" set by the puppet clique.

This crisis of the South Korean economy is an offspring of economic dependence and the treacherous crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

CSO: 4100/586

11 July 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TOKYO SEMINAR DISCUSSES KOREAN QUESTION

SK210034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0024 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Jun (KCNA)--An international seminar on the Korean question was held in Tokyo on June 15.

It was attended by more than 100 noted politicians, scholars, intellectuals and reporters from 10 countries including the German Democratic Republic, Japan, the United States, Britain, West Germany, Australia, Mexico, Italy and New Zealand.

Speaking at the seminar, Andrew Hughes, representative member of the committee of foreign residents in Japan for the reunification of Korea and representative of the executive committee of the international seminar on the Korea question, noted that an important problem at present for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question is to relax the tensions on the Korean peninsula and eliminate the military confrontation there.

He called for extending active support and encouragement to the struggle of the South Korean students, overseas democratic figures and other democratic forces against U.S. imperialism and for independence, against fascism and for democracy.

Reports were delivered at the seminar on the subject "Creation of Circumstances for Detente and Peace on the Korean Peninsula" by Hiroharu Seki, professor at Tokyo University, Japan; on the subject "International Detente and New Movement on the Korean Peninsula" by Torao Takazawa, deputy general secretary of the Japan Socialist Party and member of the House of Representatives; on the subject "detente and reunification, in Germany and Korea" by Gebhard Hielsher, Tokyo correspondent of the SOUTH GERMAN PAPER of West Germany; on the subject "Peace in Northeast Asia and Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula" by Victor Kebber, researcher of the Center for the Study of Third World Socio-economic Affairs; and on the subject "Fingerprinting and Japan's Korean Policy" by F. Orrin, assistant professor of Waseda University of Japan.

Noting that in connection with the Korean question, Japan should be sensible of her responsibility for the 36 year long colonial rule over Korea and strive for detente and a durable peace on the Korean peninsula, Torao Takazawa continued:

To secure a guarantee for peace in Korea is a problem of peace for the Japanese people themselves.

Considering that the tripartite talks proposal advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is one of epochal significance for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula, the Japan Socialist Party expressed full support to the proposal.

Some time ago the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to the South Korean National Assembly to hold North-South parliamentary talks and make public a joint declaration of non-aggression. This is an expression of the DPRK's positive stance for the reunification of Korea and her peace.

Victor Kerber said: People in the North and the South of Korea are undergoing the tragedy of division though they are a homogeneous nation using the same language. This is because the U.S. imperialist aggression forces have occupied South Korea and are lording it over there.

CSO: 4100/586

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINJU CHOSON HITS 15 JUN REMARK OF NO TAE-U

SK180815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today lashes at the intrigues of No Tae-u, "representative member of the Democratic Justice Party: of South Korea, to prevent the formation of a special committee for the investigation of the Kwangju incident.

The author of the commentary says:

At a "steering meeting" of the "Democratic Justice Party" on June 15, No Tae-u contended that the demand for the formation of a special committee for the investigation of the Kwangju incident raised at the puppet National Assembly was aimed at spreading false rumors. This is an intolerable insult and challenge to the South Korean students and people who demand a probe into the Kwangju incident.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group which brutally killed several thousand Kwangju citizens under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists imposes a hundred and one misfortunes and sufferings upon the South Korean people after grabbing power. It is only too natural under this situation that the South Korean students and people held of later demonstrations and sit-down strikes in demand of the clarification of the truth of the Kwangju incident, apology of the United States for it and the overthrow of the dictatorial "regime."

Far from responding to this demand of the South Korean students and peoples, the Chon Tu-hwan group insulted the Kwangju popular uprising as "an act of the seditious elements" and desperately tried to keep in the dark the truth of the Kwangju incident and justify the bloodbath, babbling that the morality in Kwangju and materials about the brutalities there were a "mistake" and "rumor."

It was a base ruse of No Tae-u to bar an investigation into the Kwangju incident that he vilified the demand for a probe into it as one for setting afloat "rumors," like a thief accusing others of theft.

CSO: 4100/582

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY HITS SOUTH'S INCOMPATIBLE ACTS WITH DIALOGUE

SK190817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today comments on the ill-boding goings-on in South Korea incompatible with dialogue and peaceful reunification.

Noting that the South Korean puppet Home Ministry set a "period of emphasizing report by population" and decided to stage various anti-communist burlesques and "sham exercises" under the cloak of "countering spy infiltration under the cover of thick verdure" and that a "demonstration operation" was conducted at a puppet army unit with a cry for "establishing an operational posture for the complete destruction" of someone, the commentary says:

All this anti-communist war racket of the puppets getting more reckless with each passing day is a criminal move for inciting hostility and confrontation against the northern half of the country among the South Korean people and stepping up preparations for northward invasion.

It is a challenge to the other party to dialogue and a provocative act for throwing a wet blanket over North-South dialogue for the puppets to work to place the whole land of South Korea under a situation little short of a war time, inciting confrontation and pseedng up war preparations.

This shows that though they talk about "dialogue", "peace" and "unification" outwardly, they are hatching a heinous plot behind the scene.

The wrong stance of dialogue taken by the puppets agitating only confrontation and war behind the dialogue proves that their talks about "dialogue", "peace" and "unification" is nothing but word-juggling for misleading public opinion.

CSO: 4100/582

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY SAYS PRESENT RULERS IN SOUTH CAUSE INSTABILITY

SK190427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)---It is none other than the present South Korean rulers who cause political instability and social confusion in South Korea, declares NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary denouncing a string of complaints let loose by representative member of the South Korean "Democratic Justice Party" No Tae-u on June 15 that political instability and social confusion are caused by students' demonstrations, workers' labor disputes and opposition party's stratagem.

Noting that his statement is a very shameless one of a person without an iota of conscience, which is intended to distort the truth of the political instability and social confusion in South Korea and lay the blame for it at other's door, the author of the commentary says:

Students' demonstrations, labor disputes and public protests are natural in South Korea where campus and society are bereft of freedom, starvation wages are forced, the press is under "government" control and fascist dictatorship has been institutionalized.

No matter how hard No Tae-u may try to reverse black and white with ridiculous mishmash, he can never distort the truth of the situation.

Refuting the demand of the public circles for the formation of a special committee to probe into the truth of the Kwangju incident, he uttered the strange words that day that this must have been aimed at spreading "wild rumors."

He evades the formation of this committee because he was afraid of further exposure to the world of the crimes in Kwangju massacre which he commanded at its head.

His words about the "wild rumors" and so on were invented to decry and suppress the growing just public opinion calling for the democratization of South Korean society and the reunification of the country.

Though No Tae-u is employing crafty ruse to conceal the crimes of his clique, he cannot save the situation already on the decline.

CSO: 4100/582

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY COMMENTS ON REAGAN REPORT ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

SK180413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comments on a criminal plot of the U.S. imperialists to commit a chemical war in Korea. Reagan in his recent "Report on Chemical Weapons" to Congress claimed that chemical weapons should be deployed in the Asia-Pacific area, particularly in the Far Eastern area including Japan, crying over the DPRK's "possibility of using chemical weapons", the author of the commentary notes, and says: This is a sheer lie reversing black and white.

The preposterous false propaganda of the United States is a crafty ruse to invent a pretext for the use of chemical weapons in Korea, having made full preparations for a chemical warfare.

As for the use of chemical weapons, the United States is the very center of chemical warfare with the biggest chemical arsenal in the world, and its ruling quarters are chemical war maniacs who regard chemical weapons as an important means of attaining their aggressive purpose.

The U.S. imperialist warlikeners plan to turn the Korean peninsula above all into a theatre of nuclear and chemical wars. The U.S. imperialists who used a large quantity of chemical and germ weapons in Korea in the Korean war are now hastening full-scale preparations for a chemical war to commit a graver crime this time.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have built more than 10 poison gas factories in South Korea.

All the facts show that the U.S. imperialists intend to make no scruple of massacring the Korean people and reducing the Korean peninsula to debris through a chemical war in order to realize their aggressive design.

The United States must give up the idea of chemical war against the Korean people and withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along all their destruction weapons.

CSO: 4100/586

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RECENT SEA OPERATIONAL EXERCISES IN SOUTH SCORED

SK130310 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
12 Jun 85

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring held a maritime operations demonstration at the 7765 Army Unit on 11 June, gathering commanders and staff officers of various levels, members of the Regional Defense Council, heads of various organizations, commanders of reserve forces, and many foreign and domestic individuals, for the so-called operational readiness for complete annihilation of the enemy.

A frenzied anti-North Sea operation was staged in the maritime operations demonstration which included the so-called sinking of a spy ship and salvaging the equipment and corpses--simulating an actual scene of war. This showed how frenziedly the Chon Tu-hwan ring is engaged in anti-North war exercises.

As you know, our masses demand not North-South confrontation but North-South dialogue, desire not war but peace, and yearn not for division but reunification. Despite this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is frantically engaged in inspiring anti-North, anticommunist hostility, babbling about nonexistent infiltration through the sea by the North.

It is a well known fact to the world that the constant threat of invasion in this land comes not from the North but from the South. This is well revealed by the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has established a new offensive strategy for northward invasion under U.S. instruction and is reorganizing the South Korean Armed Forces into offensive-type forces.

Under this plan, special forces units have been organized in all South Korea Army units of all services so that they can carry out commando operations against the North. These special forces units now comprise some 180,000 men. In particular, marine combat troops capable of waging a landing operation against the North and armored units and tank units capable of ensuring the speed of offensive operations are being augmented on a massive scale. It is no secret that these vast armed forces of the three services--the army, the navy, and the air force--which have been organized to be of an offensive type, are now concentrated in the combat zone near the truce line, watching for an opportunity to wage a war of northward invasion.

Some time ago Chon Tu-hwan personally visited the marine units in Pohang and the southern region and frontline units, inspiring confrontation and war fever.

Despite this, the Chon Tu-hwan frenziedly staged a maritime operations demonstration, babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion and the infiltration of spies. This is an intentional act of throwing a wet blanket over the hard-won North-South dialogue and leading the situation to the brink of war.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring staged the maritime operations demonstration to create tension and to inspire war atmosphere, thus distracting the attention of the people. Anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle is continuously waged by the youths, students, and patriotic masses of all walks of life and there are increasing moves among them for the independent reunification. Astounded by this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is staging a frantic war exercise, creating tension, under the pretext of nonexistent southward invasion, to block the reunification moves and the anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle by distracting the attention of the masses.

The war exercise staged by the Chon Tu-hwan ring was also an exercise to brutally repress the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle which is being stepped up with each passing day. The anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle is now being waged very fiercely because of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's savage suppression, and the struggle is spreading among the masses of all walks of life across the country--in plants, rural areas, and fishing villages as well as the campuses in the cities. Should the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle become more fierce, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is scheming to brutally repress the patriotic masses waging the struggle, under the pretext of the nonexistent infiltration of spies and commando units from the North.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring can never save the crumbling colonial fascist system by the frenzied war rackets against the North. Our masses will never be deceived by the Chon Tu-hwan ring's anticommunist intrigue and will wage a more vigorous anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle.

CSO: 4110/179

11 July 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

S'S NEW RECONNAISSANCE PLANES--Pyongyang, 20 Jun (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists have recently introduced 7 latest-type reconnaissance planes "OV-10 A" under the pretext of "replacement," according to a South Korean newspaper report. The U.S. imperialists are aggravating the situation of Korea by continuously introducing latest-type weapons and military equipment into South Korea.

[Text] Pyongyang KCNA in English 0028 GMT 20 Jun 85 SK]

U.S. 'RECKLESS WAR MOVES'--Pyongyang, 20 Jun (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists should ponder over the consequences of their reckless war moves, warns MINJU CHOSON today. In its signed commentary denouncing the U.S. imperialists' recent introduction of 7 sophisticated reconnaissance planes "OV-10A" into South Korea, the paper says: The deployment of multi-purpose "OV-10A" in South Korea by the U.S. imperialists shows how feverishly they are working to reinforce the armed forces. The introduction of this up-to-date plane serviceable in various operations such as disturbance of the rear land operation and transport is part of their scheme to round off their preparedness for three-dimensional and total wars. The U.S. imperialists' criminal moves in heightening the tension in our country by constantly bringing latest types of weapons and military equipment into South Korea, getting overheated in new war provocations, are acts of throwing a cold blanket over North-South dialogue. They are a challenge to the people of Korea and other countries who are desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. We are sharply watching their ill-boding military activities. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 20 Jun 85 SK]

USIS-INVOLVED STUDENT DETENTION--Pyongyang, 20 Jun (KCNA)--Students who had been detained on charges of involvement in occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul demanded an interview with the U.S. ambassador, according to a radio report from Seoul. On June 17 they recalled that, when students occupied the "U.S.I.S." building, the U.S. side promised that its ambassador would meet representatives of students in hunger sit-in strike and the "National Federation of Students" and demanded the puppet prosecution through their lawyers to realize the interview slated for June 18. But, the puppets refused to accept their demand on the pretext that students are under the detention and investigation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 20 Jun 85 SK]

KWANGJU INCIDENT STUDY--Pyongyang, 20 Jun (KCNA)--The Chonnam (South Cholla Province) Council of Social Movement, a joint body of eight organizations in Chonnam area of South Korea, demanded the puppet National Assembly to form a special investigation committee and start an open investigation of the Kwangju massacre by invoking the "right to investigate state administration." This organization demanded this in a statement dated June 14 refuting the false "report to the National Assembly" delivered by the puppet minister of defense to coverup the truth of the Kwangju incident. Meanwhile, 12 family members of victims of the Kwangju incident went to the Kwangju "city office" that day and called a sit-in strike demanding the puppet government to explain why it circulated a false rumor about the payment of consolation money to the bereaved families of victims. They reportedly demanded the "mayor of Kwangju City" to make it clear directly. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 20 Jun 85 SK]

STUDENTS' RURAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES--Pyongyang, 20 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today demands a prompt end to the attempts of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to bar the rural service activities launched by students during their summer vacation. Noting that the puppet Seoul City Police Bureau issued an order to walk [word indistinct] the police students who go out to local areas for rural service activities without the permission of the university authority, the paper says: The rural service activities of students during the vacation are to help farmers in their busy work and teach their children. The puppets have no rights to interfere in and bar the rural service activities the students are going to conduct according to conscience. It is a violation of human rights against the elementary reason to try to bar the justifiable desire of the students. The puppets' attempts to prevent the rural service activities of students under an unreasonable pretext show that they fear the influence of the students reaching the countryside, getting nervous about their anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 20 Jun 85 SK]

EGYPTIAN SUPPORTS PARLIAMENTARY TALKS--Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)--A message of solidarity came to Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme Peoples Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from Dr Rifat al-Mahgoub, speaker of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt in support of the DPRK new proposal for holding inter-Korean parliamentary talks. In the message the speaker said the A.R.E. People's Assembly learned that the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly put forward a proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks for detente between the North and the South and for peace. Proceeding from the stand of the government and people of the A.R.E., he expressed welcome of the A.R.E. People's Assembly to this excellent initiative and hoped that the initiative would be a way of realizing reconciliation and peace between the North and the South. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0033 GMT 21 Jun 85 SK]

IMF WARNING ON FOREIGN CAPITAL--Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--The International Monetary Fund warned the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique not to follow the "line of development in reliance upon foreign capital" any longer, declaring that the South Korean economy is saddled with fabulous foreign debts, according to a report. This warning of the IMF is contained in its "Report on the Assessment of the South Korean Economy." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 18 Jun 85 SK]

USIS OCCUPIERS RELEASE DEMANDED--Pyongyang, 17 Jun (KCNA)--Relatives of South Korean patriotic students arrested for occupying the "U.S. Information Service" building and waging an anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle continued their sit-in protest on June 15 wanting the students released, according to a REUTER report from Seoul. The relatives, claiming the innocence of the detained students, keep up their struggle, strongly demanding the fascist clique to release them at once, in the office of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, an anti-fascist fighting organization in South Korea. Earlier, on June 5, the relatives together with students held a meeting denouncing the Kwangju massacre by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique at the Institute of Foreign Studies in Seoul. They issued an appeal demanding the release of the students, lauding "the students' occupation of the 'U.S. Information Service' building" as "an act prompted by their true patriotism". [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2306 GMT 17 Jun 85 SK]

KOREAN WAR ANNIVERSARY--Meetings of veterans and citizens were held across the country yesterday under the auspices of the Korean Veterans Association's nationwide branches to further strengthen anti-Communist spirit, recalling the disastrous, surprise attack by the North Korean Communists 35 years ago today. In Seoul, about 1,500 veterans, including retired generals, gathered at the National Theater at Changchung-dong to refresh their determination to deter any provocations by the North Koreans. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jun 85 p 8]

CSO: 4100/594

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CRITICIZES U.S. EMBASSY POLICY ON STUDENTS

SK220115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jun 85 p 8

[Article by Chong Un-pung]

[Text] The unpleasant muggy weather is creeping in. The confrontation of the ruling and opposition camps grows ever acuter these days, which is not pleasant at all.

On top of this, another displeasing thing takes place in totally unexpected quarters.

An official of the U.S. embassy made a visit to Seoul National University Wednesday.

As reported, the U.S. official met with so-called activist students to discuss matters related to the arrangement of a meeting between the students involved in the recent seizure of the library at the U.S. Information Service and U.S. Ambassador Richard L. Walker.

In the meeting, the U.S. official made it explicit that the ambassador is willing to honor his promise to meet with the students which he made under an abnormal situation while the students were occupying the U.S. facility.

And it is expected that some negotiations will be made between the embassy authorities and the students in the sphere of activism.

There is nothing wrong with the U.S. envoy having a dialogue with students. In fact, embassy officials have been carrying out dialogues with the leaders of various segments of society as part of their mission, for which they are working here.

But it is problematic when it comes to the planned talks between Walker and the students.

The students with whom the U.S. embassy plans to conduct the dialogue are those who are committed to thwarting the present regime by whatever possible means including even revolutionary means.

In the eyes of the students, the United States had a role in putting out the tragic Kwangju incident five years ago, which they view as a popular uprising for democracy while the government brands it as an armed insurrection. They demanded an open apology by the United States, occupying the library.

Besides, they demanded the withdrawal of U.S. support for the present regime, which they attacked with all kinds of conceivably most pungent denunciations.

Of the 73 students, who stormed into the U.S. facility, 19 were indicted formally yesterday. One of them was learned to have been charged with the violation of the National Security Law.

As things stand, the maneuvering of the embassy is a sort of landing a slap right in the face of the image and prestige of the government and the nation yonder.

It is not a matter that the government should be protected because it is legitimate and is doing well. It is a matter of pride of the Korean nation.

The students are avowed antigovernment force. And they are indisputably in violation of the domestic laws. It is very much displeasing to think of how in the world can diplomatic personnel, who are traditionally punctilious about etiquette and manners, dare to try to meet the students without paying heed to the feeling of the host government?

Of course it is understandable for the U.S. embassy authorities to do something about the anti-American sentiments now palpitating in the campus nationwide and to set the record straight about alleged U.S. role in the Kwangju incident.

But, what kind of parallel can be drawn if the Korean embassy tries to start a dialogue with the TWA hijackers without paying a modicum of attention to the feeling of the U.S. administration?

CSO: 4100/593

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

USIS OCCUPATION INDICTMENTS

U.S. 'Talks' With Students

SK201213 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Jun 85 p 2

[Article from the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] The DJP expressed a very complex response to the fact that the United States Embassy shows an attitude of accepting the proposal for an interview by a student connected with the Committee for the Struggle for the Nation, the Masses, and Democracy whom police are searching for in connection with the American Cultural Center incident.

A DJP person in authority said, unofficially: I can understand in my mind the U.S. side's position that it finds it embarrassing that the anti-U.S. movement is being expanded by any organization. However, accepting a proposal by a student connected with the Committee for the Struggle for the Nation, the Masses, and Democracy, whom the country of residence arranged a search for on criminal charges, involves a possibility of violating national sovereignty.

Another related official of the party said: One thing which I have to point out is the fact that the U.S. side thinks that it can block the essence of anti-Americanism in this way. The United States shows such an attitude because it is under a false impression of the Korean situation. The government must not show an attitude of relying on the United States, while showing strong self-reliance toward a certain country.

DJP Scores Embassy's Contact

SK200528 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Political circles have noted that the contact with the wanted students, which the authorities of the U.S. Embassy in Korea made in order to fulfill their promise for an interview with the students who occupied the American Cultural Center, could create a cause of unnecessary misunderstanding.

Today, a DJP source noted that the contact with the wanted students and others, which the authorities of the U.S. Embassy in Korea made yesterday with the intention of faithfully fulfilling their promise for an interview with the students, could create a cause of unnecessary misunderstanding and could excite the students, depending on the situation, even if it was a bonafide one.

CSO: 4107/202

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON USIS INCIDENT

Further on Indictment

SK220140 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The prosecution yesterday indicted 19 out of the 25 college students arrested for their alleged leading roles in the seizure last month of the USIS library in Seoul.

Prosecutors, however, released from prison the remaining six after dropping charges against them because they showed "deep repentance" for their actions.

All but one of those indicted are charged with violence and impending public service, said Yi Kun-ke, chief of the public division of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office.

Ham Un-kyong, 22, a senior majoring in physics at Seoul National University, is accused of violating the National Security Law, Yi said. Ham faces a maximum penalty of seven years in prison.

The indictment against Ham said he praised the cause of the Communist regime in North Korea and supported Pyongyang's scheme to reunify the divided peninsula by force.

Prior to the May 23-26 seizure of the USIS library, the indictment said, Ham attended scores of antigovernment rallies on and off his campus where he demanded a withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea.

Prosecutor Yi, describing Ham as an avid reader of books on Communism and leftist ideology, said that he was found to have played a key role in the three-day seizure of the USIS library. Ham has led a student activist group, called the "Sammin Struggle Committee" at the state-run university.

A total of 73 students affiliated with the Sammin Struggle Committee staged the sit-in at the USIS library, demanding that the U.S. government apologize for its alleged role in quelling the 1980 Kwangju civil disturbances.

11 July 1985

All of the students were taken into police custody after undergoing one or two days of medical checks. Of the total, 25 students were arrested, 43 were turned over to summary courts and the remaining five were released with warnings.

Prosecutor Yi said that two students, Pak Son-won of Yonsei University and Ko Chin-hwa of Song Gyungwan University, were found to have been deeply involved in carrying out the USIS library seizure. They are still at large, he said.

While they forcefully occupied the USIS building, Yi said the radical students attempted to "distort" facts about the Kwangju incident and to deny the legitimacy of the current government.

Moreover, they tried to drive a wedge between Seoul-Washington relations, he said.

Yi charged that the USIS seizure, masterminded by leftist-leaning students, was a "political struggle aimed at toppling the current government."

Those indicted break down to seven students from Seoul National University, four each from Yonsei and Korea universities, three from Sunggyungwan University and one from Sogang University. They include Hong Song-yong of SNU, Yi Chi-son of Korea and Choe Yong-kun of Yonsei.

Seventeen lawyers, most of them legislators of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, have been appointed to represent the students in court.

Prosecutors, meanwhile, said an investigation is still under way to determine the "exact nature" of the two student activists' organization -- the Sammin Struggle Committee and the National Federation of Students.

Key members of the two groups are suspected of masterminding a series of violent antigovernment demonstrations that have been happening on and off the nation's college campuses since early this year.

Student Sought

SK230121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] The National Police yesterday posted a one-million won award for information leading to the arrest of a radical student activist.

The student, Ho In-hoe, of Korea University is cochairman of the radical "Sammin Struggle Committee" whose members stormed into the USIS library last month.

Ho is suspected of having arranged the meeting Wednesday between two Seoul National University students and Doris Stephens, a second secretary at the U.S. embassy in Seoul. Stephens reportedly told the students that U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker wishes to keep his promise to meet with representatives of the activists who raided the USIS library.

The policeman or policemen who apprehend Ho will be promoted by one rank in addition to receiving one million won in cash, according to some reports.

Chong Tae-ho, vice-chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee, also faces arrest by police as a result of his meeting with Stephens. Chong is an SNU senior majoring in social welfare.

CSO: 4100/593

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SLOOC PROBLEMS REPORTED ON

Parents Oppose Mobilization

SK242321 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] About 50 parents of Sukmyong Girls High School in Seoul staged a sit-in at the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) office yesterday, demanding the cancellation of plans to mobilize their daughters for the 1986 Asian Games programs.

The parents said that some 400 of Sukmyong's first-year students are required to participate in "time-consuming" rehearsals for the Games' opening and closing ceremony programs.

If the students are made to spend about one year for the exercises, they will be kept from much regular school work and will be at a disadvantage in competition for college entrance, the parents said.

Should the mobilization plan be pushed, the protestors said, they would not send their daughters to school. The SLOOC office is in the headquarters building of the Korea Exchange Bank in Myong-dong, downtown Seoul.

On June 17, an estimated 500 parents of Paemyong High School staged a similar protest rally at the school grounds.

Dispute Over SLOOC President

SK 260101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jun 85 p 4

[Text] A bipartisan feud over the procedural matters about the interpellation of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee crippled the National Assembly Education-Information Committee sessions twice in a row on June 19 and Monday.

The core of the dispute, originally raised by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, was that Rep No Tae-u, president of the SLOOC, should attend the panel session to brief on the business of the SLOOC.

But, the ruling Democratic Justice Party rejected the NDP demand on the ground of No's "political stature" as the chairman of the DJP. It also urged that SLOOC is not a government organization, and therefore its head is not obliged to make a report to the National Assembly.

The DJP's claim, however, failed to persuade NDP members, who maintained that No should appear before the panel to report on the Olympic preparations to the representatives of the people.

Prolonged negotiations between the rival groups in the panel during the panel session recess failed to settle the dispute but made it develop into a matter of face in which neither side is willing to back down.

As the panel session was marred twice, top officials of the Sports Ministry and Korea Amateur Sports Association wasted their time watching the confrontation between the rival parties.

Political observers viewed that the "unproductive" National Assembly operation was a consequence of lack of political capability on the part of both parties.

The DJP is firm that the president of the SLOOC cannot be summoned to the house panel for testimony because the organization receives nothing from the national treasury.

DJP Floor Leader Rep Yi Chong-chan said, "the SLOOC is a private organization, directly supervised by the International Olympic Committee, and is not dependent upon government's subsidies," he explained.

To summon the SLOOC president to the Assembly is like calling the leaders of, for instance, Youngnak Church, Myong-dong Cathedral and Chongye-sa Temple on the grounds that the Culture-Information Ministry takes charge of religious affairs," he argued.

It is totally different from the summoning of Chon Kyong-hwan, chairman of the Saemaul (New Community) Undong Headquarters, to the Home Affairs Committee because the headquarters is directly controlled by the Home Ministry, receiving government subsidies, according to him.

"DJP members of the panel should have explained sufficiently these points to the NDP members. They (the DJP members) don't seem to have correct understanding of the character of the SLOOC," he said.

Asked about the possibility of No's voluntary appearance before the panel," he said, "Now is the time when both sides should have a cooling-off period.

He recalled that No had invited leaders of the three parties to a dinner early this month to "brief them on the Olympic affairs following his participation in an IOC meeting held in East Berlin." But the NDP side had rejected it.

NDP lawmakers assert that "there is no reason why a political party representative cannot brief lawmakers, who represent the nation, and make answers to their questions on the Olympic preparatory work."

Rep Kim Chae-kwang, a veteran oppositionist who led NDP members of the panel in the dispute, asked, "Is Mr No placed higher than the National Assembly and are the Olympics an event only for the DJP?"

Rep Pat Kwon-hum, chairman of the house panel, said, "The panel will be unable to convene for the time being since some of the NDP members are attempting to make use of the issue with regard to their party's national convention (slated for August 1-2)."

CSO: 4100/593

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM TAE-CHUNG GROUP DISCUSSED

NKDP on Amnesty Issue

SK071335 Seoul TONO-A ILBO in Korean 7 Jun 85 p 2

[Article from the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] In a meeting of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] Parliamentary Committee held on the morning of 7 June to discuss how to deal with the remainder of the special session of the National Assembly, President Yi Min-u, as if conscious of the meeting of Tonggyo Dong-leaning personages on the evening of 6 June, stressed that the question of Mr Kim Tae-chung's amnesty and rehabilitation should be resolved during this special session.

President Yi said: According to the announcement of the martial law command at that time, Mr Kim gave 5 million won to Chong Tong-nyon to trigger the Kuangju incident. Mr Chong, who was released from prison after finishing his prison term, and other personages concerned contradicted the announcement. This means that the punishment of Mr Kim Tae-chung is unreasonable. Under these circumstances, the government refuses to grant amnesty to and rehabilitate him.

After that, President Yi instructed floor leader Kim Tong-yong to resolve the question of his amnesty and rehabilitation within this session.

Prior to this conference, at meetings with national assemblymen Ho Kyong-man, Kim Hyon-kyu, and other members of the NKDP's Parliamentary Affairs Committee, NKDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok said that the holding of a joint conference of the Legislation and Judiciary, Home Affairs, and National Defense committees is necessary in order to decide upon the overall and comprehensive situation regarding the Kwangju incident and thoroughly reveal the real state of things concerning the Kwangju incident. He asked them to make this issue the subject of discussion in the Parliamentary Affairs Committee.

Tonggyo-dong Faction Hold Meeting

SK100927 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 8 Jun 85 p 3

[Article from the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] Before attending a meeting to discuss measures for floor activity on the morning of 7 June, Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], and Kim Yong-yong, NKDP floor leader, appeared to pay deep attention to a report that "arbitrary party operations" by the Sangdo-dong faction [a group of dissident leader Kim Yong-sam's followers] were criticized at a meeting of key figures of the Tonggyo-dong faction [a group of dissident leader Kim Tae-chung's followers] at Kim Tae-chung's house on the evening of 6 June.

Participating in the meeting of the Tonggyo-dong faction held from 1800 to 2200 on the evening of 6 June to fete Kim Sang-hyon, vice chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, who returned from an overseas trip, were Kim Tae-chung and Kim Sang-hyon; lawmakers Cho Yon-ha, Song Won-yong, Yi Chung-chae, Yi Taek-ton, Yu Che-yon, Ho Kyong-man, Cho Sun-hyong, Yi Yong-hui, Yi Chin-yun, Pak Chong-yul, Yi Tae-ku, Sin Sun-pom, and Song Chon-yong; and Han Kon-su and Son Chu-hang. Their criticism was reportedly concentrated on floor leader Kim Tong-yong in connection with the allocation of NKDP lawmakers to the panels of the National Assembly.

It has been learned that Kim Tae-chung called on his faction to redouble its efforts, saying: "Despite holding two vice presidential posts and many other key posts, why is the Tonggyo-dong faction weak in the party? In view of the fact that the faction does not take its own share, it has its own problem."

While discussing a "way to redouble their efforts," the participants agreed on the fact that "there is no heirarchical order in the faction," and composed a "6-man committee" with Cho Yon-ha, Kim Sang-hyon, Yi Chung-chae, Yi Yong-hui, Pak Chong-yul, and Son Chu-hang as members. They temporarily agreed to filter opinions within the faction through the committee and call a caucus of the NKDP lawmakers into session around 10 June to censure floor leader Kim Tong-yong.

At a 7 June meeting to discuss measures for floor activity, NKDP President Yi Min-u, who seemed to feel this reaction from the Tonggyo-dong faction, pledged to stage a strong anti-ruling party struggle to resolve the question regarding amnesty and reinstatement. Trying to affirmatively comment on the meeting of the Tonggyo-dong faction on 6 June, floor leader Kim Tong-yong said: "The meeting should be viewed not as an expression of factional strife but as an expression of the consciousness of a sound rivalry."

CSO: 4107/187

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COMMENT ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Hanguk University Faculty Deplores Rampage

SK200111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] The Hanguk University of Foreign Studies, deploring the violent demonstrations by hundreds of students on its campus, yesterday adopted a resolution appealing to its students to devote themselves to the academic pursuits.

The resolution was adopted in a faculty meeting of the university, which was held on its campus in Imun-dong, northeastern Seoul, after about 250 students stormed into the office of their president.

In the terse resolution, the professors argued that any act of violence must not be tolerated under any excuse.

Allegedly shocked by the wild rioting of about 250 students, the Hanguk University of Foreign Studies asked police authorities Tuesday to take legal action against eight students, who were recently expelled for their leading role in a series of violent demonstrations on Yongin branch campus.

The suit was filed Tuesday shortly after the students rioted with wooden clubs and iron pipes in the president's office of Seoul campus, destroying glass windows and office supplies.

The students numbering 250 staged a sit-in on Seoul campus Tuesday afternoon, which was followed by a storming act into the president's office and the office of the chairman of the school foundation.

They broke whatever was in sight. As many as 700 glass windows were shattered.

The students demanded that the ousted eight students should be brought back to campus.

The protesting students continued a sit-in on Seoul campus yesterday.

In the suit filed with the Chongnyangni police station, the university authorities charged that the eight expelled students deserve punishment for their continued demonstration, thus obstructing class performance.

Police Roundup of 'Sammintu' Members

SK210144 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] Police have launched a roundup of 16 executive members of the so-called Sammintu committees at universities who have been wanted in connection with the recent U.S. Information Service library seizure.

Sammintu is a students' committee for the struggle for nation, the masses and democracy, which is viewed as the core group of radical student activists by police authorities.

The police measure is learned to have been triggered by their "meeting" activities such as issuing statements in support of the sit-in at the U.S. facility.

CSO: 4100/587

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE OF TWO KIMS POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Editorial on Demands by Two Kims

SK200103 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Demands by Two Kims"]

[Text] Tendencies have emerged lately among some opposition politicians to resort to self-righteous, undemocratic methods in pressing for "democratization." Some have even imposed unilateral, ultimatum-like deadlines as they brand opinions differing from their own "undemocratic."

Political tension is mounting as a result and some fear rigid confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties is inevitable.

The political atmosphere heated up when the opposition New Korean Democratic Party backed out of an agreement to attend a meeting of the leaders of the three major parties scheduled for yesterday and announced a unilateral postponement of the conference for unconvincing reasons.

Then came a threatening statement by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, leaders of the NKDP's two main factions who control the party even though they are not official members.

They warned that an "unhappy situation" could arise next spring unless the ruling and opposition parties agree on concrete democratization plans by this autumn, including constitutional revisions and implementation of the local autonomy system. They further asserted that if the government fails to restore full civil rights for Kim Tae-chung by this July they would be forced to make a "grave determination."

Having watched the nation's political developments with much concern since the February general election, we wonder what the two Kims hope to accomplish by such intimidating statements. Perhaps the two rivals, who are striving for NKDP hegemony, wanted to display a militant, provocative posture in advance of the party convention, scheduled for the end of July or early August.

We suspect that their warning about an "unhappy situation" and a "grave determination" while clamoring for democratization reveals their true intent of

11 July 1985

achieving their goals by irregular or violent means, if necessary, in violation of constitutional democracy.

But they had better keep in mind that, as the nation's recent history proves, extreme confrontations between opposing political forces often bring about undesirable consequences that are far from democratic.

We strongly urge opposition politicians to refrain from making reckless, agitating remarks. What the nation needs now is development of parliamentary politics through dialogue and compromise, not extremist confrontations.

Yi Chol-sung's Criticism

SK190118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jun 85 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] As Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam have intensified their domination of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party outside the party, minor faction leaders have called for the "self-reliance" of the party against external forces.

Rep Yi Chol-sung of seven terms said yesterday, "The NDP is remote-controlled by figures outside the party, who have no responsibility. This situation runs counter to the people's desire."

He said, "The people cast votes to a responsible political party, not to irresponsible figures outside the political framework."

"If political situation becomes critical, the responsibility will be shifted to the NDP, not the outer-parliamentary figures," he went on.

Rep Kim Chae-kwang of six terms also said, "Originally, the NDP was founded as a self-reliant political party. But we can rarely find that character in coping with the current political situation."

He said, "The two Kims should immediately enter the NDP in order to share the responsibility for the politics."

Kim Tae-chung Comments on DJP Statement

SK200106 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jun 85 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, yesterday accused the ruling Democratic Justice Party of seeking to engage in "battle" with the oppositionists instead of politics.

He was commenting on the DJP's harshly-worded statement on Tuesday against Kim Yong-sam's remarks that "an unhappy situation would take place unless a political accord between the DJP and the opposition camps on the democratization program is reached by this fall."

In a joint meeting of the members of the standing steering committee and the guidance committee of the CPD, Kim Tae-chung said, "I've never heard of the word personally-contrived democracy" although there is 'personally-made explosive.'"

He went on that he could not help deploring the attitude of the DJP to use impolite language like "public enemy."

As a rare case the joint meeting was opened to reporters from the start.

Kim Yong-sam said, "There must be a limit in using a force. However, they (the DJP) are trying to solve everything with force."

He continued, "I hope that they will regain their reason as soon as possible."

In the meantime, CPD spokesman Han Kwang-ok revealed that the two Kims instructed him to write a statement yesterday in moderate language.

Convocation of Special Assembly Session

SK200056 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling and opposition parties failed yesterday to narrow differences over the convening of a special National Assembly session.

Kim Ton-gyong, floor leader of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, offered to start a 15-day session around July 10.

Kim also proposed that the forthcoming extra session handle political issues as well as economic ones affecting the people's livelihood.

Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, however, insisted that the proposed Assembly session deal exclusively with economic issues.

The two floor leaders will meet again to continue negotiations over the special session.

Prior to the floor leaders' meeting, Kim told reporters that his party would consider unilaterally convening the special session if the ruling party rejects it.

The National Assembly stipulates that a special session be called if more than one third of the assemblymen request it.

The main opposition NKDP holds 103 seats, 11 more than the quorum needed for a special session.

A few days after the Assembly ended its 30-day special session June 11, the rival parties shared the view that another session would be desirable for the discussion of economic issues.

NKDP Moves to Bring Kims Into 'Orbit'

SK200241 Seoul YONHAP in English 0229 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, 20 Jun (YONHAP)--In time for its upcoming national convention, South Korea's main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), is moving to bring two dissident leaders, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, into its orbit, a NKDP official said Thursday.

The two Kims, co-chairmen of the dissident Council for the Promotion of Democracy, are expected to join the party soon, the NKDP official said. He indicated that negotiations on the Kims' joining the party have made considerable headway.

The NKDP decided to hold its national convention sometime in early August.

Although Kim Tae-chung is not granted amnesty and his civil rights is not restored, the two Kims are likely to join the party when and if "any chance" is given, the official said.

He described "any chance" as the NKDP's special national convention.

When the two dissidents join the opposition party, they will be given the post of the party's standing advisers, he added.

CSO: 4100/587

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP REFUTES DJP'S COMMENT ON TWO KIMS

SK180647 Seoul YONHAP in English 0636 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, 18 Jun (YONHAP)--South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Tuesday strongly denounced two dissident leaders--Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam--for militant call for the revision of the constitution and the democratization of the country at a premature stage.

The two Kims, who are co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, warned Monday that an "unexpected and unhappy situation" could take place in Korea next spring if the ruling party and the government fail to bring about a "solid democratization agreement" by autumn.

After a breakfast meeting at Kim Tae-chung's house here, the two Kims told reporters that if the government does not grant amnesty to and restore the civil rights of Kim Tae-chung and other dissidents by July, they would be compelled to make a "grave determination" in the fall.

They did not elaborate what the "grave determination" would entail, however.

In a special statement issued by DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po, the DJP criticized the two Kims for instigating violence through threatening remarks and called their demands an "undemocratic challenge against parliamentary democracy."

In response to the DJP's statement, Rep Hong Sa-tok, spokesman for the [word indistinct] party, said that the two Kims' request that the government clarify a schedule for national democratization should [words indistinct] and was an effort to promote parliamentary democracy in Korea.

Political observers here said that the leading dissidents' request could cast a gloomy shadow over prospects for future political development through negotiation and dialogue between the ruling and opposition parties.

CSO: 4100/583

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP MEMBERS COMMENT ON REMARKS OF TWO KIMS

SK181230 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 18 Jun 85 p 2

[From the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] With Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam expressing concern that there could arise unhappy events if the ruling and opposition parties fail to lay down a fundamental agreement on a timetable for democratization by the fall session of the National Assembly, DJP officials, while openly expressing their displeasure over such remarks and wondering whether these remarks are a declaration of war or blackmail, issued statement of warning on 18 June that contained such strong and hardline words as "privately-made democracy" and "public enemy No 1," after a meeting of party executive members.

One DJP executive member stressed: If the two Kims continue to act this way, the unhappy event they are talking about will come. We are determined to show who is taking the lead in the political situation.

Another DJP executive member said: What is it that they are pursuing by scaring the people and by creating such an atmosphere of uneasiness?

He was engrossed in analyzing the meaning of the remarks made by the two Kims and said: If they meant to declare that they are going to raise their voices outside the forum, they must be seeking a hardening of the political situation.

DJP executive members are concerned about the possibility of the political situation becoming spoiled if the two Kims are left to do as they please.

Maybe because he was aware of such an atmosphere, DJP chairman No Tae-u, speaking to party members at the DJP auditorium on 18 June, denounced the opposition: Some in the opposition parties are making innocent people feel uneasy while calling for democratization in the most undemocratic way.

In an expanded meeting of the party's minor executive members on 18 June, DJP Secretary General Yong created an awkward atmosphere by stressing the need for a fully operational posture by party organizations, saying: The ruling party can be trusted by the people only when it is strong.

CSO: 4107/198

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RALLY AGAINST THE TWO KIMS

'Mysterious' Rally Planned 24 June

SK220212 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jun 85 p 4

[Text] A "mysterious organization with financial support of government organizations is preparing to hold a mass rally on Monday to denounce the "two Kims," a spokesman of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party said yesterday.

Rep Hong Sa-tok told reporters that an anti-Communist social organization plans to convene a large-scale rally at Pagoda Park in Seoul to criticize dissident leaders and other politicians.

The body, headed by a former director of the National Police in the days of the Liberal Party, is getting financial help from the Korea Broadcasting Advertising Corp., the spokesman said.

"The mysterious body is to criticize the democratic forces for exhibiting likenesses of pro-Communists," Rep Hong further said.

He added that the NDP expressed deep worry about the organization's move.

Meanwhile, the NDP plans to hold a three-day training program early next month to give lectures for rank and file partisans on the need to change the Constitution for the direct election of the president.

Denies Reported Plan for Rally

SK230052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jun 85 p 4

[Text] An anti-Communist organization issued yesterday a statement to retort the allegation made by the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party that the organization plans to hold a mass rally at Pagoda Park on Monday to criticize the "two Kims."

The organization called the Council of the Movement for the Defense of the Country composed of northern natives said in the statement, "We are

not associated with any political party or political faction. The rally is aimed at garnering forces to safeguard the country."

It went on to refute the NDP's allegation that the rally was intended to condemn Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam as pro-Communists.

The statement said, "We have not received financial support from any public agencies." The organization asked the NDP to apologize for the "groundless" allegation.

NDP officials said they would ignore the statement.

CSO: 4100/593

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RECENT REMARKS BY TWO KIMS, DJP RESPONSE ANALYZED

SK230145 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jun 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] The new political mechanism had another test of its shock-absorbing capability in a controversy over a sort of ultimatum issued by the "two Kims" last week. It proved to be not so solid yet.

The Democratic Justice Party was put into a great furor when Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam demanded that the ruling camp come up with a "time-table" for democratization before September.

The two men's warning of an "unfortunate situation" to result from the ruling party's failure to do so particularly irked the opponents, who now felt that they had been on the defensive for too long since the elections.

What came out of the brilliant brains of the DJP's ideological staff was perhaps the harshest political language ever declaimed by the four-and-half-year-old party.

A lengthy official statement of the party termed the political line of the two Kims as a "personally-contrived democracy" and called it the worst public enemy.

The "severest warning that words can express," as the DJP itself described, apparently achieved its intended effect as its targets subsequently backed off from their hardy stance.

A statement issued by the New Korea Democratic Party and the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, the two major outfits under control of the two men, had a generally defensive, explanatory tone.

Thus the latest episode averted developing into an "unfortunate situation" prematurely just as a few other recent such controversies did.

The DJP's reaction this time, however, was markedly tougher than at the time of or instance, NDP president Yi Min-u's call for President Chon's stepdown in 1986 and Rep Yi Chol's attack on what he called "military-backed dictatorship."

What emerged on the political horizon after the storm faded was a deepened suspicion as to the political course of the two opposition summit figures were going to take for their democratization goal.

The immediate question is whether they intend to join the NDP, supposedly in the forthcoming national convention of the party or they would maintain the current form of "out-of-the-state" politics.

There were growing moves in the NDP, from president Yi on down, to bring the two men into the party hierarchy to launch a more effective and powerful fight. Many say that they were already tired of the current "remote control system."

Even if they join the party, they are expected to assume only advisory positions because of the two men's competitive relations and in consideration of Kim Tae-chung's legal status of still awaiting amnesty and restoration of civil rights.

Their ties with the many dissidents groups, chiefly the CPD, meanwhile, will be maintained as the organizations can serve as even better tools for their challenge for the power if they choose to take an unorthodox course.

Kim Yong-sam said in a recent contribution to a magazine that an agreement between the ruling and opposition forces on the "democratization schedule" was necessary to prevent "national tragedy that will result from the people's protest against delayed democratization."

He enumerated that the democratization process should start with a "return to normalcy from abnormalcy," i.e., reinstatement of expelled journalists and workers, the military's observance of the original mission, and restoration of civil rights for dissidents.

The next step is correcting all "antidemocratic" statutes produced since the Yusin era and the final phase is the amendment of the Constitution and introduction of local autonomy on the basis of national consensus.

The opposition leaders are not too descriptive about the course of practical steps to get closer to these goals. The opposition back-peddalling after the uproar in the ruling party last week indicates that they do not want to see the breakdown of the current political structure for the time being.

But in order to keep high popular disenchantment about delay in democratic evolution, they will try everything to raise political noise throughout and beyond this summer.

CSO: 4100/593

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TWO KIMS' JOINING NKDP

NKDP to Hold National Convention 1-2 August

SK220149 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party decided yesterday to hold its national convention August 1-2.

Party spokesman Hong Sa-tok said the decision was reached at a meeting of the president, five vice presidents and six ranking officials of the party. The NKDP has yet to select a site for the two-day national convention, said Hong.

As the date for the convention was set, major factions of the main opposition party were poised to step up their efforts to expand their influence. One faction rallying behind Kim Tae-chung said it will seek revisions of the party constitution in the forthcoming convention.

A spokesman for the faction said that it would demand that the party president's term be shortened from the present two years to one year.

In a related development, the NKDP began making multilateral efforts to persuade the two Kims to join the party on the occasion of the national convention.

On Thursday, Kim Chae-kuang, a vice president, said that Kim Tae-chung had responded favorably to his request that Kim Tae-chung join the party.

The vice party president said yesterday that he had also received a favorable response from Kim Yong-sam.

DJP Official Cited on Kim Tae-chung Membership in NKDP

SK230105 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jun 85 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] A leading official of the ruling Democratic Justice Party cautiously observed yesterday that Kim Tae-chung would not have the membership of the

11 July 1985

main opposition New Korea Democratic Party "under the current circumstances."

He said that Kim, instead, might engage in political activities as an advisor of the NDP without party membership.

"Non-mainstreamers" of NDP are now pressing Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam to enter the party rather than intervening into party affairs from outside the party.

The DJP official recalled that the current Political Party Law prohibits those who are not qualified to become members of a political party from taking part in activities of the party.

Criminal convicts are not qualified to become party members until a certain period after the completion of their sentences.

NKDP Member Encourages Two Kims to Join Party

SK230058 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jun 85 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] Rep Kim Chae-kwang, a minor faction leader of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, visited Kim Yong-sam at his house in Sangdo-dong yesterday and urged him to enter the NDP shortly along with Kim Tae-chung.

In the meeting, Kim Yong-sam did not elaborate on the request. He only said, "I will determine this matter after fully talking things over with Mr Kim Tae-chung and other colleagues."

Kim Yong-sam called upon the visitor to abandon his plan to challenge against the party presidency, saying

"The convention should be an occasion for the NDP to demonstrate its unity to the people."

On June 20, Kim Chae-kwang visited Kim Tae-chung at his temporary residence in Changchon-dong for the same purpose.

Kim Chae-kwang was quoted as saying, "You and Mr Kim Tae-chung must soon join the NDP. If you don't wish to do so, you must stop further interfering in party affairs, or supporting a specific individual in the party."

Rep Kim, who is preparing to run for party president in the upcoming national convention, seemed to criticize the reported agreement between Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam on the reelection of incumbent Yi Min-u in the convention.

CSO: 4100/593

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP TEAMS SENT TO GRASSROOT PLACES TO COLLECT OPINIONS

SK242342 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jun 85 p 4

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party will kick off the project of hearing public opinions in rural areas next week by sending three teams to mining, farming and industrial communities.

Party Secretary General Yi Han-tong will lead a team composed of six officials to visit Sabuk Mine in Yongwol, Kangwon-do, July 2-3.

An eight-man team headed by Chang Song-man, chief policy maker, will go to the Cholla area on July 1-3 to visit farming and fishing villages.

Yim Chol-sun, director of the party's National Policy Research Institute, will lead a five-man team to listen to opinions of workers in an industrial complex in Inchon on July 5.

A party spokesman said that the three teams would collect opinions of the people to reflect on party policies and would make publicity of party policies through contacts with the people.

Meanwhile, the party's "special committee on the 21st century" will hold a symposium on food and nutrition management for the improvement of people's physical conditions at the party headquarters tomorrow afternoon.

The special committee composed of 18 party lawmakers decided yesterday to form six subcommittees to prepare for the coming 21st century, committee chairman Rep Yi Sang-hui said.

The subcommittees are on the technology development of space industry; marine development; industry of high technology; alternative energies, food and nutrition; and computerized society, according to him.

CSO: 4100/593

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY DEPLORES STUDENT VIOLENCE ON CAMPUS

SK220213 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Violence on Campus"]

[Text] It is deplorable that some college students have recently resorted to violent acts, such as the destruction of school facilities including fixtures of the president's office, in escalated frictions with school authorities over intramural issues.

The disputes, which have little to do with anti-government demonstrations, might have been resolved only if strenuous efforts and dialogue were made with patience between the university administrators and the complaining students over "poor management" of their schools or "unsatisfactory" facilities.

A latest instance occurred early this week at a university in Seoul by a group of collegians studying at its branch school in a provincial location, who had grievances over what they asserted inadequate management of their out-of-town campus.

Last month, a similar case of violence by students took place at another Seoul university over its projected merger of a college.

Those violent acts are indeed lamentable as the students, being learning intellectuals, should be thoughtful and rational in their behavior and express any complaints over intramural affairs through normal and peaceful processes. At the same time, the school administrators are urged to make more sincere and convincing efforts to defuse the students' grievances.

CSO: 4100/593

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MINOR NKDP FACTION LEADERS SEEK COALITION

SK252323 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Minor faction leaders of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party are briskly moving to seek coalition for each other in preparation of the party's national convention slated for early August.

Reps Kim Chae-kwang, Yi Chol-sung and Sin To-hwan, who are not affiliated with the Council for the Promotion of Democracy cochaired by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, met yesterday morning and criticized the two nonmember bosses for "excessive interference."

In the meeting that lasted for more than one hour, the three minor faction leaders severely charged NDP president Yi Min-u for having failed to exercise his own party leadership, being subject to wirepulling by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

Rep Kim Chae-kwang, who is preparing to run for party president in the convention, said that the participants agreed on a principle that "the two Kims should immediately stop remote-controlling the NDP unless they enter the party on the occasion of the convention."

With regards to the reported agreement between the two Kims on the reelection of Rep Yi Min-u in the convention, the three minor faction leaders criticized the two Kims for "undemocratic ways of thinking."

Rep Kim Chae-kwang is seeking support from the Kim Tae-chung faction in his challenge against the party presidency. However, the group has shown a negative reaction to the move, allegedly for fear that it might break off the present cooperation between the two Kims.

In the morning, the two Kims met each other at the headquarters of the CPD and made it clear that they will determine by the middle of next month whether to join the major opposition NDP.

Kim Tae-chung told reporters, "I will not hurriedly decide on the matter. It is an issue to be determined in full discussion with chairman Kim Yong-sam."

Followers of the two Kims are reportedly seeking to have them join the party as "standing advisors," shelving the question of the top leadership.

Kim Tae-chung is learned to be affirmative on the idea while Kim Yong-sam holds the position that the simultaneous entry into the NDP totally depends on the decision of Kim Tae-chung.

Still under the suspension of the execution of his 20-year prison term, Kim Tae-chung is legally unable to join a political party until the government grants him amnesty and restores his civil rights.

The Kim Tae-chung group is looking forward to the government's lenient measure on the occasion of the Constitution Day on July 17, party sources said.

Rep Kim Chae-kwang said after the meeting of the small faction leaders, "We can be developed into a coalition force." He plans to have a press conference early next month to formally express the intention to challenge against the party leadership.

The three participants decided to meet tomorrow to discuss in depth the possibility of fostering a coalition power in the upcoming convention. Other faction leader Rep Yi Ki-taek was absent from the meeting as he is attending a political rally in Taejon, Chungchong-namdo, in a move to broaden his support.

Rep Yi Chol-sung said that he would meet the two Kims shortly to press them to expedite entry into the party.

CSO: 4100/593

11 July 1985

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

LAWMAKERS ASK QUESTIONS ON OPERATION OF SAEMAUL HEADQUARTERS

SK220238 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Opposition lawmakers in the Home Affairs Committee of the National Assembly intensively-questioned yesterday why the amount of government subsidies to the Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement) Headquarters had been drastically increased during the past five years.

Rep Hwang Nak-chu of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party alleged that the amount of the government's financial support to the nongovernmental body in 1985 was 16 times greater than that of 1981.

The lawmakers said that the organization received 400 million won in 1981, 4 billion won in 1982, 4.5 billion won in 1983, 6.1 billion won in 1984 and 6.5 billion won in 1985.

He made the question to Chon Kyong-hwan, chairman of the body, in the presence of Home Minister Chong Sok-mo. The persistent opposition calls for the appearance of Chon at the panel has caused the adjournment of the committee meeting because of the objection from the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

He went on to interpellate Chon about the reason why the body plans to collect 50 billion won in funds by 1988 to promote Saemaul movement projects.

Rep Hwang and Rep Kim Tong-chu of the NDP charged the Saemaul Headquarters with having engaged in such "unproductive" activities as sports games and the invitation of foreign guests contrary to its original purpose to revitalize rural areas.

Rep Hwang asked why Chon has to chair the headquarters, which has received a huge amount of the taxpayers' money and donations and has nationwide organization.

The two opposition lawmakers demanded that chairman Chon should resign so as not to cause misunderstanding that he has a special privilege as a brother of the President.

"Why doesn't the Board of Audit and Inspection look into the financial details of the headquarters," Rep Kim asked.

Rep Ko Kun of the ruling Democratic Justice Party said Saemaul-related projects in urban areas should be aimed at improving inhabitants' sense of public order in preparation for the '88 Seoul Olympic Games.

In rural areas, he went on, the projects must be intended to reduce the aftermath caused by the lack of labor force as well as by farming mechanization.

Earlier in the session, the Saemaul Headquarters reported to the house panel that the budget of the organ in 1985 is scaled at 17.76 billion won.

In reply, Minister Chong disclosed that since 1981 the government has provided a total of 21.7 billion won to the headquarters, which he said would be financially self-reliant after 1988.

He went on that the government remarkably increased the amount of its subsidies last year because Saemaul Movement-related projects were shifted from the village level to a nationwide scale.

Chairman Chon told the committee that he had devoted himself to Saemaul activities and would "not consider any other things," when he was asked whether he has an intention to be involved in politics.

Citing a regulation of the headquarters which prohibits its staff from engaging in political activities, he flatly said that the organ has not been associated with any political party.

Chon revealed that the floating asset of the organ was estimated at 4.51 billion won as of May 1984, and that private donations reached 19.1 billion won by that time.

It was the first time that the head of the Saemaul Movement Headquarters was called to the Assembly for a question-and-answer session since its foundation in 1980. Chon had served as its secretary general before he became chairman in 1984.

CSO: 4100/593

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

NKDP PARTY LEADER ELECTION--Despite Kim Tae-chung's hint that he would try to have NKDP President Yi Min-u reelected in the party convention, Kim's followers, called the "Tonggyo-dong group," yesterday did not rule out the possibility of seeking a vote showdown. "We do not believe Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam agreed in their meeting that the current party leadership led by Yi would be the most effective in struggles against the ruling camp," Kim Sang-hyon said. Kim and seven other key members of his faction held the second meeting yesterday to help work out countermeasures against moves of Kim Yong-sam's "Sangdo-dong group." Kim is vice chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy led by the two Kims. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jun 85 p 4 SK]

KIM YONG-SAM RECEIVES PHONE THREAT--A man dialed the home of opposition leader Kim Yong-sam at 10:30 p.m. Sunday and urged him and his family members to flee their home in Sangdo-dong, Tongjak-ku, Seoul, according to police yesterday. The caller reportedly said, "A big incident might occur around midnight, so have Kim and his family leave their house as quickly as possible." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jun 85 p 8 SK]

'NO AMNESTY' FOR KIM TAE-CHUNG--On 18 June, a DJP official, commenting on the expression in a DJP statement that it is intolerable that Kim Tae-chung is controlling and encouraging the creation of chaos from behind the scenes, said it means that his party cannot at all consider the granting of amnesty and the restoration of civil and political rights to Kim Tae-chung if the opposition parties continue to call for such things as they are calling for. [Text] [Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 18 Jun 85 p 1 SK]

CPD SOLIDARITY MEETING HELD--Nearly 100 officeholders of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy attended a membership training session yesterday at Mt Namham Fortress in Kyonggi-do, located just southwest of Seoul. Choe Hyong-u, secretary general of the council, said, "The meeting is designed to promote solidarity among council members." Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, who co-chair the council, had been originally scheduled to attend the meeting but did not. Kim Tae-chung, who was on a four-day excursion, stayed at Yusong hot spa in Chungchongnam-do, while Kim Yong-sam visited a pottery kiln site in Ichon-gun, Kyonggi-do. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jun 85 p 4]

DEMONSTRATIONS AT NKDP HEADQUARTERS--The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party is in trouble as a group of industrial workers have not yet shown any sign of stopping their sit-in protest at the small party office. Fifteen demonstrators, who were fired from small business firms in Inchon City and Kyonggi-do, stormed into the party headquarters on Monday, and demanded that the NDP guarantee their return to their former work places. NDP officials initially showed a cool reaction to the workers, repeatedly urging them to withdraw. A secretariat official said, "We are fed up with frequent workers protests at the party headquarters." Two of the fifteen demonstrators were taken to a police station by plainclothed policemen immediately after the protestors entered the party office. However, the NDP officials allowed the protestors to use a conference room and started providing food to them on Wednesday as dissident criticized the NDP's attitude. [Text] Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jun 85 p 4 SK]

NKDP REJECTS DJP INVITATION--A gathering of representatives and leading officials of the three parties which has been arranged by Chairman of the DJP No Tae-u by invitation and is slated for 19 June is not likely to be held due to the refusal of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP]. On the afternoon of 14 June, the NKDP notified the DJP of its decision to indefinitely postpone the meeting of representatives and key officials of the three parties. In connection with this, party spokesman Hong Sa-tak said: During the negotiations for revision of the Constitution, the NKDP called for an early solution to the issues of the rehabilitation of Kim Tae-chung and the release of "prisoners of conscience" which were made public jointly by the ruling and opposition parties. However, participation of the KNP, not a concerned party, would be meaningless, thus stressing the lack of need for the meeting of representatives and key officials of the three parties. Spokesman Hong also said that "Party President Yi proposed one-on-one talks with President Chon and is now pushing ahead with this meeting. Should the meeting of representatives of the three parties be realized, the talks between the two men would either be cancelled or become meaningless. This is why the NKDP is not willing to accept the DJP proposal." [Text] [Seoul TONA-A ILBO in Korean 15 Jun 85 p 1 SK]

CABINET RESHUFFLE RUMOR DENIED--As soon as the extraordinary National Assembly session was concluded, a rumor on a possible cabinet reshuffle reared its head once again, creating an argumentative atmosphere. The names of those who are being mentioned as possible retirees include Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon and other economic ministers, on the ground that they have led the economic situation to the present recession. The rumor sounds very plausible, as the names of those who are supposed to replace the incumbents are mentioned. However, the mentioning of such a name as Chong Chae-chol, minister of state, undermines the credibility of such a rumor drastically. In this connection, a high-ranking DJP official said, on 17 June: At present, there is no reason for such a cabinet reshuffle, and no sign of such an activity has caught my attention. He thus strongly denied the rumor. [From the column "Reporter's Bench"] [Text] [Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 17 Jun 85 p 2 SK]

TAXI DRIVER SUES DJP--A taxi driver filed a suit against ruling Democratic Justice Party chairman Nō Tae-u and Transportation Minister Son Su-ik, demanding that the ruling camp fulfill its alleged election campaign promise that "Hansi taxis" would be allowed to operate indefinitely. In a complaint presented to the Seoul Civil District Court yesterday, Pak Chong-hae, owner of a Hansi taxi, alleged that the DJP promised to remove the time limit on Hansi taxis during its election campaign for the 11th-term National Assembly in March, 1981. He also argued that a high ranking government official who visited Taegu two days before election day made a similar pledge. Pak alleged that the transportation minister should abide by the campaign pledge. Pak, who has operated a Hansi taxi since 1982, said his taxi's business license is to expire this year. The business license of all Hansi taxis are to expire by 1989. The taxis, mostly owned individually, total roughly 12,000. Kim Chol-lin, spokesman for the Transportation Ministry, meanwhile, said the government party has never promised to lift the time limit on Hansi taxis. The party has only said that "relief" steps might be taken in favor of Hansi taxis, he said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 85 p 8 SK]

CSO: 4100/587

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

COUNTRY MAY OVERHAUL 1985 ECONOMIC PROGRAM

SK200233 Seoul YONHAP in English 0222 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, 20 Jun (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government is considering overhauling its 1985 economic operation program if exports and the economy show no signs of recovery by the end of this month.

An Economic Planning Board official said Thursday the government will have no alternative other than to overhaul its economic operation program for the second half if the growth rate of the first half falls behind the target, the national economy grows at a pace lower than expected and that exports are sluggish, he said.

If the national economic growth rate during the first half of the year stands at about five percent, the government will take comprehensive measures to boost exports and to stimulate investments, while revising the growth targets envisioned in its original economic operation program for this year, the official said.

The future of the national economy is optimistic, however, he said; both the economy and exports will begin to perk up in the second half of the year.

Because the economies of the United States, Japan and some other advanced countries began to recover robust growth in the second quarter, Korea's exports of electronics, automobiles, steel and some other products should be back on a full recovery course.

Other factors of supporting the bright prospects are stronger financial back-up in the second half than in the same period of last year.

Balance-of-payment deficits are expected to shrink to 700 million dollars at the end of this year due to low international interest rates and crude oil prices.

The interest rates at international money markets are at an all-time low. If this trend continues for the time being, Korea's debt-servicing burden will be recued by an equivalent of 150 million dollars or more in the second half. The nation's annual 6 billion-dollar crude oil import bill will also fall off by about 120 million dollars in the second half, contributing to improving the balance-of-payments position.

CSO: 4100/587

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

SOLUTIONS TO RECENT BUSINESS SLUMPS SOUGHT

SK210341 Seoul YONHAP in English 0326 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, 21 Jun (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government is seeking fundamental solutions to the recent business slump, especially in export industries, a Trade and Industry Ministry official said Friday.

A recent ministry study indicated that the sluggishness of exports in the first half of this year were caused not only by the slow economic recovery in advanced countries but also by structural defects of Korean industries.

Based upon the results of the study, the ministry is working on comprehensive measures to invigorate firms suffering from slackening exports.

The remedial measures will be applied to the textile, shipbuilding, semiconductor, automobile, tire, bicycle, toy, fertilizer, oil, optical apparatus, computer, electronics and machine parts sectors.

The ministry plans to thoroughly examine the demand, production costs, productivity, production systems, business management and technological standards of those sectors, the official said.

Korea's industrial output last year grew at an annual rate of 7.6 percent. In the first quarter of 1985, however, industrial output increased by only 4.1 percent, compared with a 12.5 percent rise during the same period last year.

Exports in the first three months of this year registered a growth rate of minus 1.3, compared with a 23.3 percent rise during the corresponding period in 1984.

In an effort to boost exports, the government has taken various measures, including the flexible operation of the won-dollar exchange system, allotment of 600 billion won (685.7 million U.S. dollars) for the expansion of production facilities for export industries and the enhancement of financial support for credit exports.

CSO: 4100/587

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY WORRIES OVER NATION'S ACCOUNT DEFICIT

SK200059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "An Economic Red Signal"]

[Text] It is alarming as an economic red signal that the nation's current-account deficit during the first five months of this year hit \$1,034 million, far exceeding the \$500-\$700 million level targeted for the whole year.

Furthermore arousing public misgivings was an unfavorable structural change in the international balance of payments. Notable in this regard was the fact that the deficit in the invisible trade has grown since April, while trade deficits were conspicuous in the first quarter of the year.

Thus, a \$753 million trade deficit was registered for the January-May period, while another \$495 million deficit was marked in the invisible trade sector.

These figures indicated that this year's trade balance improved by \$340 million for the past five months as compared with the corresponding period last year, while the deficit in the invisible trade sector increased by \$220 million this year.

Such an increase in the invisible trade sector was largely attributed to a steady drop in the revenue from overseas construction services and a rapid rise in the payment of interest on foreign debts amounting to \$44.3 billion at the end of last April.

One particularly discouraging trend involving the international payments position is that short-term foreign capital inflows are growing remarkably while the acquisition of long-term capital is on the decrease.

It would be difficult to expect a substantial improvement in the trade balance in the second half of the year, largely due to the protracted economic slowdown in Korea's major export markets such as the United States and Japan and to the weakening competitiveness of our exports.

Also gloomy is the outlook on revenue from the construction service in the Middle East and Southeast Asian countries during the rest of the year.

Consequently, concerted efforts must be maximized to curtail the international deficits by reducing the demand for imports and the payment of foreign exchange.

CSO: 4100/587

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

FKI RECOMMENDATIONS--Seoul, June 22 (YONHAP) -- To bring the South Korean economy to the level of the economies of advanced nations, the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) suggested Saturday that the private sector should boost creativity and autonomy. In an annual white paper, the FKI said that South Korea's economic performance in 1984 was generally favorable, but that some "rigid" policies had created imbalance among industries and had weakened the vitality of the private sector. The FKI is one of four major private economic organizations in Korea. Facility investments by businesses showed a trend toward recovery in the first half, but declined in the latter half due to several negative factors, including the imposition of import barriers by advanced nations and the financial difficulties experienced by businesses. The FKI white paper recommended that the government be more careful in its import liberalization policy, in order to protect domestic industries. It also recommended that the government maintain flexibility in the operation of its monetary policy, in accordance with the changing business environment. [TEXT] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0202 GMT 22 Jun 85]

3D QUARTER RECOVERY SEEN--Seoul, 20 Jun (YONHAP)--The South Korean economy is expected to bounce back in the third quarter of this year, as a result of rising demand both at home and abroad, the Korean Development Bank (KDB) said Thursday. According to a KDB survey, Korean firms' productions and sales will increase by 5 percent and 6 percent, respectively, during the third quarter of this year. In April, the state-run bank surveyed 938 companies involved in the manufacturing and mining industries. Fueling the third-quarter recovery will be increased exports of passenger cars, VTRs and other electronic products, the KDB said. Exports are expected to rise by 9 percent on a quarterly basis in the third quarter. The government's recent measures to stimulate exports, along with an expected recovery in the United States and Japan--Korea's top two markets--will help the Korean economy pick up steam in the third quarter, the KDB predicted. Korea's exports in the first quarter of 1985 fell to about 5.8 billion U.S. dollars, representing a 8.2 percent decline. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0742 GMT 20 Jun 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/587

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

CRACKDOWN ON VIOLENCE--The government will carry out a nationwide crackdown on violence and various other illegal activities that may become rampant during the two-month vacation season beginning July 1, the Social Reform Commission said yesterday. In a meeting of inspectors from the 38 government offices across the nation, the SRC said special emphasis would be placed on rooting out violence at summer resorts and on preventing juveniles from committing delinquencies. Extra-curricular tutoring, which used to be prevalent during vacation periods among middle and high school students was legally banned in 1980, will also be subject to intensive control. Those who engage in such activities will face tough punishment, the SRC said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jun 85 p 1]

WORKERS' SIT-IN SUSPENDS OPERATIONS--The operation of the Daewoo Apparel Factory came to a standstill again yesterday as some 250 of the 850 workers started a sit-in on the second floor of the factory, demanding an immediate release of three leaders of their labor union. Kim Chun-yong, 27, chairman of the union, Miss Kang Myong-cha, 23, and Miss Chu Chae-suk, 21, both union members, were arrested Saturday on suspicion of having led strikes and demonstrations on five occasions between last October and April. In the wake of the group physical exercise drills at 8 am, the protesting workers barricaded a factory of the company located in the Kuro Industrial Complex with sewing and cutting machines. In the clash between the strikers and company authorities who tried in vain to block the sit-in, two workers and two company officials were injured. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jun 85 p 8]

CSO: 4100/593

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

KAIST PROJECTS MANPOWER, HIGH TECH DEVELOPMENT

Scientist, Researcher Development Projected

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 19 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The government plans to create and implement two plans to bring about the establishment of Korea as a scientific nation by the 21st century. The first is the Long Term Plan for Supply and Demand of Scientific and Technical Manpower, which essentially will proceed to expand the number of researchers to 150,000 or 30 for every 10,000 in the population. The other is the Long Term Plan for Scientific and Technological Development, which will present a clear picture of goals and policies for the 21st century.

Domestic Production of Nuclear Reactors by 1988-89

Minister of Science and Technology Kim Song-chin, in his report on projects for this year given to President Chun Tu Hwan at the Blue House on the 19th of this month, explained that the number of researchers in our country is only 32,000, or 8 for every 10,000 people in the general population. Kim explained that in the future the Ministry of Science and Technology [MST] would increase the number of researchers to 150,000--30 per 10,000--while first securing 15,000 core researchers to be responsible for leading research terms.

Minister Kim reported that the MST, to achieve these goals, will go forward with promotion of the following:

- . expansion of the scale of students in residency at KAIST and the centering of management around the doctoral program;
- . turning out 540 brilliant talents annually through the three academic divisions--science, engineering and technology--of the College of Science and Technology to be established this year;
- . expansion of domestic and overseas technical training, for example by having 840 persons trained overseas this year;
- . expansion of the inducement project, for example by inducing 355 overseas Korean scholars [to visit Korea] this year; and
- . activation of research in basic science.

The MST plans to go forward with the establishment and implementation by September of the Long Term Plan for Supply and Demand of Scientific and Technical Manpower, which has as its goal the provision of manpower training.

Minister Kim also revealed that the MST plans to strengthen technological assistance to six weak industrial fields--including controlled heat welding [yol ch'ori yongjop], metal plating and dye manufacturing--and that from late April, beginning with the Kuro industrial park, MST will hold regional consultative sessions of the Technology Promotion Association twice a month at Ch'angwon, Kumi and other locations, providing assistance with ways of approaching onsite bottlenecks.

To promote development of technology by industries, the MST also plans to put 1 billion won this year in discovering and providing assistance to 300 promising small and medium industries, and to provide 197,500,000,000 won in assistance for technological development funds through venture capital and other means.

Further, Minister Kim reported that the MST would lead in the activation of 20 national testing research organizations, such as the Forestry Testing Center of the National Industrial Testing Institute, and would begin the work of producing nuclear reactors domestically, going forward with domestic production of the Wolsong nuclear energy type heavy water reactor by 1988 and a light water reactor at Killi by 1989, both to be supplied by domestic producers. The MST also intends to construct an underground disposal site for concentrated radioactive waste materials, with a target date of 1990.

Further, the MST will spend 45 billion won this year in government-planned research projects, going forward to concentrate on the development of 11 fields, including semiconductors, computers, new materials and genetic engineering.

Development Areas

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 19 Mar 85 p 6

[Text] This year the Ministry of Science and Technology [MST] plans to direct major measures toward the following: state-planned training of scientific and technical manpower, development stressing advanced technology, shifting to international standards for on-site production technology, and the conversion of the Taedok research district to a technological city.

The following summarizes the major measures.

Training of Scientific and Technical Manpower

The MST plans to establish a long-term scientific and technical manpower plan oriented to the 21st century, and to increase the 32,000 persons currently in this field--8 per 10,000 in the total population--to 150,000--30 per 10,000--by the year 2000.

Further, by the year 2000 the MST plans to obtain 15,000 core researchers capable of taking responsibility as research team leaders, and, in order to

promote a supply of high level brainpower, to relocate the College of Science and Technology to Taedok, while increasing the number of students in residence and administering the college with an emphasis on the doctoral program. The plan is to create three divisions--science, engineering and technology--within the newly established college, and to select 540 new students for admission next year to promote the education of brilliant talent. The general plan for student recruitment is to be formulated by May.

Apart from this, the MST plans to go forward with the expansion of domestic and overseas training, inviting 355 overseas [Korean] scientists this year and also to provide 7.8 billion won in assistance for the promotion of research in basic science.

Government-Planned Research and Development

Of the government-planned research topics promoted for the period from 1982 to 1984, 22 have either been completely applied in commercial industry or are in the process of being commercialized, and 29 research topics, including Aramid fiber and others have been completely developed or are in the process of commercialization, while 16 research topics are being tested for application in industry.

The MST plans to go forward with promotion of development in 11 fields, including semiconductors, computers, automation techniques and methods, new research and development materials, the development of energy conservation technology and technological development in precision chemicals and genetic engineering, funded with an investment of 45 billion won, including 30 billion won in government aid and 15 billion provided by private industry.

Development of Industrial Technology

This year the MST plans to introduce a system of unsecured guaranteed technological credit to induce small and medium industries to develop technology, providing 197.5 billion in technology development capital through venture capital and financial institutions.

Moreover, the MST intends to promote technological development in six fields, including metal patterns, metal casting, controlled temperature welding metal plating and dye manufacturing, strengthening the capabilities of the Industrial Technology Assistance Center of the Machine Research Institute for that purpose.

Further, the MST intends to locate and provide assistance to promising small and medium industries (for which the MST has a budget of 1 billion won), and, beginning in April, to hold weekly regional meetings of the Technology Promotion Associations at the industrial parks in Kuro, P'anwol, Ch'angwon and Kumi in order to assist and deal with problem areas.

Taedok Industrial District Activated

Taedok is to be built to international standards as a model city oriented toward the 21st century. The plan is to set up 5 government-supported research

institutes such as KAIST, 15 private-sector research and scientific institutions such as [that of] the Korea Explosives Group, and 3 organizations like the overseas scientific liaison offices.

The MST will provide management autonomy to these research institutes and plans to pursue the activation of 20 national testing and research organs.

Information Industry Growth

The plan is to focus on emphasizing growth in technology for expanded computer use, such as building a computer net among five large state organs and constructing a technology database.

Nuclear Energy Safety

The MST plans to establish a policy to prevent nuclear radiation accidents, to construct by 1990 a concentrated underground disposal site for radioactive waste and, through development of nuclear reactor technology, to promote the domestic production and supply of a heavy water reactor by 1988 and a light water reactor by 1989.

International Cooperation

To promote the application of advanced technology to industry, the MST intends to push for the establishment of a Korean-U.S. industrial technology foundation and a Korea-Japan machine technology training institute.

The MST is currently pressing for a science ministers' conference with France and West Germany, and is currently pushing to have the number of overseas science liaison offices increase from three to six.

Augmenting the Science and Technology Base

The MST plans to develop public education science and technology exhibitions, science competition conferences for youth and school children, the construction of general science offices and modernized meteorological work.

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CSO: 4107/141

S. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

GOVERNMENT TO EXTEND INVITATIONS TO ANTI-ROK KOREANS

SK140625 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 14 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] With the approach of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, the government has decided to actively invite the overseas anti-ROK Koreans, against whom it has thus far placed restrictions with regard to inviting them to the homeland in preparation against the danger of their engaging in pro-communist activities or acts bringing benefit to the enemy. Also, it has decided to intensify the support to their livelihood through overseas missions on the spot.

On 13 June, a government official concerned explained: This is aimed at infusing those anti-ROK Koreans, who would switch their allegiance to the ROK, with "the image of the respected Koreans"--who are hosting the two grand events--on the basis of the successful result that, through the Chongnyon-affiliated Japan-resident compatriots' visit to the motherland, those personages, who once had an anti-ROK or pro-puppet North Korean inclination, came to have a correct understanding of the actual circumstances of North and South Korea.

Since 1975, approximately 1,000 Chongnyon-affiliated Japan-resident Koreans have visited the motherland each year, up to the present. The government has decided to drastically increase this number to 2,500 this year. It has also decided to step-up commensurate efforts to invite the anti-ROK Koreans residing in the American and European regions to the homeland. In particular, the government has ordered the overseas missions on the spot to either commission them as members of the Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification Policy or lend support to their livelihood.

In connection with such a government policy, one Foreign Ministry official concerned explained: "Through the visits to the motherland by the Chongnyon-affiliated Koreans in Japan, which have been made since 1975, the understanding of the ROK by the anti-ROK personages residing in various foreign countries has changed greatly. In particular, since the Rangoon incident, the reputation of North Korea has been declining among the anti-ROK and pro-North compatriots. Thus, sympathy with such a policy by the government is increasing."

CSO: 4107/195

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KOREAN PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET NAKASONE 19 JUN

SK200053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said yesterday that Japan has maintained good relations with South Korea, but there are some problems to be solved through dialogue.

Nakasone made the remarks during his meeting with a Korean parliamentarians group led by Kwon Ik-hyon, chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' League, who paid a courtesy call on the premier.

The prime minister said that he would do his best to see that Korean goods are included in a forthcoming Japanese market-opening action program which is to be announced in July and put into effect over three years.

On the issue on the improvement of the legal status of Korean residents in Japan, Nakasone said he would reflect on the view of the visiting Korean parliamentarians. However, he emphasized that people should abide by a newly revised bill on fingerprinting practice which Korean people criticize as a discriminatory measure, signalling that dramatic changes for the easing of the fingerprinting practice would not be made.

In response, Kwon said he hoped that pending issues between the two neighboring nations, including a trade imbalance in favor of Japan, could be solved as soon as possible under the leadership of Prime Minister Nakasone.

Earlier in the day, the Korean delegation met Susumu Nikaodo, vice president of the Liberal Democratic Party and other officials to exchange views on issues between Korea and Japan.

CSO: 4100/587

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MINISTRY SUBMITS EXPENDITURE DOCUMENTS FOR 86, 88 GAMES

SK210337 Seoul YONHAP in English 0320 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, 21 Jun (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea plans to spend 747.7 billion won (about 860 million U.S. dollars: one U.S. dollar is worth about 875 won) in direct expenditures for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics, both to be held in Seoul, it was learned Friday.

Sixty-five percent (485.1 billion won) of the total will be financed through revenues from abroad, including the sale of TV relay rights for the two events, and the remaining 35 percent (262.6 billion won) will come from domestic revenues, according to documents submitted to the National Assembly by the Sports Ministry.

Topping the list of revenue sources is the sale of TV rights, which will bring in 383 billion won (441 million dollars). TV rights will account for 79.1 percent of the overseas revenues and for 51.3 percent of the total revenues.

Other sources of revenues include the issuance of commemorative coins (12.4 percent), the issuance of Olympic lotteries (12.8 percent) and the designation of official sponsors and suppliers for the Asiad and Olympics (6.4 percent).

The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) has designated four Korean and foreign companies, including Coca Cola, Eastman Kodak, Korean Air and Korea Exchange Bank, as official sponsors of the Seoul Olympics.

Three Korean companies--Seoul Miwon Co, Nong Sim Co and Haengnamsa Co--have been authorized to be official suppliers.

One-third of the revenues (248 million won) will be spent on the repair and construction of athletic facilities, and 192 billion won will be spent to computerize the facilities for the management of the events and to operate the international broadcasting center.

Other expenditures will be spent for the training of officials.

CSO: 4100/587

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PREPARATION FOR JOINT IBRD-IMF MEETING

SK210741 Seoul YONHAP in English 0728 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, 21 Jun (YONHAP)--South Korean organizers have launched preparations for the annual joint IBRD-IMF meeting, to be held here in October.

The annual meetings of the boards of governors of the World Bank and its affiliates, and of the International Monetary Fund are conducted jointly each year. The upcoming IBRD-IMF meeting is scheduled to be held from October 8 - 11 at the Seoul Hilton International Hotel. It will be the largest international gathering in Korea in history.

About 300 finance ministers, heads of central banks and officials representing 148 countries that are members of the IBRD or IMF are expected to attend the conference, Korean organizers said Friday.

A total of 9,000 people, including 2,000 Koreans, are expected to attend the joint meeting.

Among the participants will be about 2,500 advisers, 1,000 special guests invited from public and private financial institutions, 700 journalists, 500 IBRD and IMF staff members and 2,000 other visitors.

In August 1982, the Korean Government organized the consultative committee for the IBRD-IMF meeting. The committee has discussed basic policy guidelines related to preparations for the annual meeting and other matters that require cooperation among concerned ministries.

The committee, which is chaired by the vice finance minister, comprises 17 assistant ministers, as well as the deputy governor of the Bank of Korea.

Earlier this month, the Finance Ministry established the secretariat for the meeting, and the Korean task force for the meeting of the Bank of Korea was merged with the secretariat.

On Thursday afternoon, Korean organizers briefed Korean President Chon Tu-hwan on ongoing preparations, such as the time and location of the meeting, the

expected number of participants, the provisional schedule, local transportation arrangements and hotel reservations and sightseeing plans.

The meeting here will be the fourth to be held in Asia. It was hosted by India in 1948, by Japan in 1964 and by the Philippines in 1976.

CSO: 4100/587

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY HOPES FOR IMPROVED TIES WITH GUINEA BISSAU

SK260043 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "President Vieira's Visit"]

[Text] Korea's bolstering of its relations with Third World nations has become conspicuous in recent years. The growing number of Third World leaders visiting Seoul is a telling indicator of these flourishing relations.

Korea's economic cooperation with those countries in a South-South approach has been growing substantially as a result of Seoul's open-door policy disregarding differences in ideologies and social systems.

Adding significance to such diplomatic efforts is the arrival here yesterday of President Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau for a four-day state visit. President Vieira will hold summit talks with President Chon Tu-hwan to discuss ways to promote friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

President Vieira's visit comes less than two years after Seoul and the western African country established diplomatic relations between the two countries have developed, leading us to expect ever-more substantial ties in the future.

President Vieira in 1982 visited north Korea with which Guinea-Bissau established diplomatic relations in 1974. His current trip will surely give President Vieira a valuable opportunity to grasp the true situation on the Korean peninsula. He will be able to compare South and North Korea in terms of economic progress and social accomplishments.

Thus we hope his visit to Seoul will result in his helping our peace efforts on the peninsula. More practical bilateral cooperation, we also hope, will be forthcoming in trade and other fields. We note that Guinea-Bissau follows a moderate, pragmatic diplomacy in pursuing cooperative relations with the West.

Seoul's deep-sea fishing venture off the western African country's coast is one area of bilateral cooperation. We hope that President Vieira's visit will help Seoul explore relations with other nonaligned countries in West Africa in order to win their support for our country's position.

We are sure President Vieira's trip to Seoul will prove beneficial to both nations.

CSO: 4100/593

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ANNIVERSARY OF JAPAN-KOREA TIES

Daily Marks Normalization of Relations

SK220218 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Two Decades of ROK-Japan Ties"]

[Text] The past 20 years since the diplomatic normalization between Korea and Japan occupies only a brief lapse of time in the whole span of a millennia-old relationship linking the two neighboring countries.

Yet, the two decades have meant much to the contemporaries, as the rapprochement -- a result of protracted and painstaking negotiations -- came just about 20 years after Korea's liberation from the 35-year-long Japanese colonial rule, ushering in a new chapter in binational ties.

Indeed, Seoul and Tokyo have since marked conspicuous developments through the broad spectrum of their relationship, ranging from political and diplomatic cooperation in the framework of the Western bloc to the ever-growing economic tie-ups and trade. Sociocultural exchanges in private sectors have also steadily grown.

But then, on this 20th anniversary of the bilateral diplomatic restoration, one cannot help but have mixed feelings about the present state of relations between Korea and Japan, which are paradoxically described as "close yet remote" countries.

According to a recent opinion survey, a majority of Koreans still harbor ill feelings or misgivings toward the Japanese, apparently due in the main to the bitter memory of the latter's past colonial rule and its post-war performance in economic deals, often branded as excessively shrewd and egocentric.

For one thing, Koreans are acutely concerned about the chronic imbalance in their trade with Japan, with the aggregate deficit over the last 20 years totalling more than \$30 billion, and about what they see as the lack of Japanese efforts, save for lip service, to rectify the situation.

Nonetheless, in this age of interdependence and in view of fast-changing regional and global circumstances, a nation can not afford to dwell on the past, but is dictated to cultivate positively its path of survival and prosperity weighing all relevant factors in broad perspective.

With such a forward-looking posture, President Chon Tu-hwan visited Japan last year to become the first Korean head of state ever to make an official tour to the neighboring country, setting a momentum for further upgrading and substantiating bilateral relations.

The two countries are indeed faced with the overriding task of building a mature partnership for mutual benefits, which should be based on truthful reciprocity and equalitarianism.

Like in relationships between any two countries, Korea and Japan are bound to have many problems to be resolved, some already outstanding and others potential.

These issues, however, can be reasonably settled if both sides are really committed to promote bona fide good-neighborliness, a requirement that would be more pertinent to the Japanese in light of the "unfortunate past" they incurred to the Koreans and their present standing as an economic superpower.

Envoy Urges Mutual Understanding

SK230226 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Japanese Ambassador Kyohisa Mikanagi said yesterday that Korea and Japan should promote mutual understanding and respect for the opening of a Pacific era.

The two countries, he said, should strengthen a mature partnership and establish their bilateral relationship from an international perspective.

The Japanese envoy made these remarks in addressing an economic and cultural symposium sponsored by the Korea Junior Chamber of Commerce at the Korea Press Center on the 20th anniversary of normalized diplomatic relations between the two countries.

He said the two countries should resolve their trade conflict by expanding and balancing bilateral trade.

Despite the normalization of diplomatic relations, he said, the Korean and Japanese peoples have not yet "normalized their psychologies" against each other. Mikanagi added that genuine friendship will be realized when the two countries are carrying out their responsibilities for international society.

Yi Tong-won, former Korean minister of foreign affairs, told the symposium that the Treaty on Basic Relations between Korea and Japan was a unique pact concluded in consideration of the two countries' historical backgrounds.

More Understanding, Accurate Views

SK230245 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Know Thy Neighbor"]

[Text] An individual must know a good deal about others if he wants to foster enduring friendships with them. The same is true for relations between countries. Otherwise, one nation might develop unnecessary suspicions, emotional antagonism or affection -- all of which are detrimental to maintaining a steady, healthy relationship.

Yesterday Korea and Japan marked the 20th anniversary of normalized diplomatic ties after almost four decades of Japanese colonial rule of Korea. This historical trauma has left emotional scars on both peoples.

But we can no longer afford such emotional prejudices. In addition to the geographic proximity of Korea and Japan, international realities dictate that both countries promote cooperation in a good neighborly spirit.

In order not to repeat the bitter past between the two countries and, more importantly, to improve their relations in the coming days, Koreans and Japanese need to understand each other better.

But we wonder how much effort Koreans have made to understand the nature of Japanese. It has only been a decade since Koreans began studying Japan in earnest. These efforts fall far short of meeting our requirements, though it is emotionally understandable for Koreans to be reluctant to become involved with Japan again.

But Korea's need for learning about Japan is becoming ever more important. Whereas there are reportedly 400 Japanese scholars specializing in Korean studies, the number of Korean scholars focusing on Japan is woefully small.

There are many aspects of Japanese culture that are quite alien to Koreans. For example, most Japanese adhere to their traditional family-centered lifestyle while adroitly adjusting to things Western.

The necessity of knowing more about Japan is especially important for young Koreans, who will be influencing future Korea-Japan relations. More opportunities are needed for our youth to help them better learn about the Japanese. But merely studying the Japanese language is not sufficient. They should also strive to understand Japan's national psychology and value system.

11 July 1985

For this purpose, more comprehensive research efforts are necessary. The primary responsibility rests with our academic circles. More cultural exchange between the two countries is another good way to deepen understanding.

But exchange programs should in no way be sought simply to satisfy the nostalgic demands of the elder generation. Nor should they be allowed to dilute our traditional cultural values.

Accurate perceptions of Japan and its people will enable us to deal with Japan more effectively in the future. This is the best way of advancing Seoul-Tokyo relations on a stable, solid basis.

Komeito Chairman To Visit Seoul 22 July

SK240202 Seoul YONHAP in English 0141 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 24 (YONHAP) -- Yoshikazu Takeiri, chairman of the Komeito, Japan's second opposition party, will visit Seoul on July 22 for talks with South Korean political leaders about recent political developments on the Korean peninsula, a Komeito official said Monday.

During his four-day stay here, the Komeito chairman is scheduled to meet with Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and other Korean political leaders to discuss the overall political situation on the peninsula, the official said.

Immediately after his tour, Takeiri will fly to Beijing, via Hong Kong, for talks with Hu Yaobang, Chinese communist party secretary general, and other Chinese political leaders.

Takeiri's trips to South Korea and China were arranged with the hope that the Komeito will play a role in easing tensions on the peninsula and in promoting bilateral relations between Seoul and Beijing, which have been moving toward conciliation, the official said.

"Since Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Japan's main opposition party, and JSP staff members recently visited North Korea to sound Pyongyang's stand on the Korean question, the Komeito wants to listen to South Korea's frank views on the political situation on the peninsula," Takeiri was quoted as saying.

Political observers here said that Takeiri may deliver Seoul's message to Beijing during his visit in China.

It is still uncertain how Beijing will respond to Seoul's approach, the observers said.

CSO: 4100/593

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Chon Hosts Banquet

SK171133 Seoul YONHAP in English 1030 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, 17 Jun (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Monday that the mutually beneficial cooperation between his nation and Bangladesh has developed remarkably since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1973 and that he hopes the two countries will serve as a good example of South-South cooperation.

At a dinner he hosted in honor of Bangladesh President Hussain Muhammad Ershad at Chongwadae, Chon said that he has consistently emphasized the need for regional, as well as South-South, cooperation based on self-help and collaboration.

"With a similar perception, many developing countries are fortunately trying to lay a solid foundation for common prosperity by strengthening cooperation among themselves," he said.

Although North Korea speaks of peace, it is obsessed with the idea of unifying Korea by force, Chon said.

The Korean president said that he hopes the Bangladesh Government will continuously support South Korea in international forums, such as the United Nations and non-aligned nations conferences.

In response, Ershad said that his government has always expressed its support for the peaceful reunification of Korea in accordance with the principles laid down in the joint communique issued by South and North Korea on July 4, 1972.

Because Korea has expertise in many areas that are suitable to the needs of developing countries, it can play an important role in the development of South-South cooperation, Ershad said.

President's Arrival

SK151000 Seoul YONHAP in English 0905 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, 15 Jun (OANA-YONHAP)--Bangladesh President Hussain Muhammad Ershad arrived here Saturday for a five-day state visit that will include summit talks with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan.

When he arrived at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, Ershad was warmly greeted by President Chon and other Korean Government leaders.

During the summit meeting, the two presidents are expected to discuss a wide range of international issues, as well as the promotion of friendly relations between Seoul and Dhaka, government sources said.

Ershad and his entourage are also scheduled to visit Korean industrial centers and the 1988 Seoul Olympic facilities.

He is the first head of state from Bangladesh to visit South Korea since Seoul and Dhaka established diplomatic ties in December 1973.

Bangladesh also maintains official diplomatic relations with North Korea.

CSO: 4100/583

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

ROK-JAPAN ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMS--Seoul, 21 Jun (YONHAP)--To celebrate the 20th anniversary of the normalization of relations between South Korea and Japan, the Korean Government plans to organize various events, including exchange visits by young people and intellectuals, exhibitions and symposiums, government officials here said Friday. Before the end of the year, Korea and Japan will arrange exchange visits of students during summer and winter vacations, and will extend mutual invitations to artists and intellectuals of each country, the official said. In addition, the Korean Government will sponsor several symposiums on Korean and Japanese education and traditional music. Korea and Japan signed a treaty normalizing relations on June 22, 1965--twenty years after the ending of the Japan's colonial rule over the Korean peninsula. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0735 GMT 21 Jun 85 SK]

SPEAKER LEAVES FOR TRIP--Seoul, June 20 (YONHAP) -- Yi Chae-hyong, speaker of the South Korean National Assembly, left here Thursday morning for visits to Finland, the Netherlands, Austria and other countries. He is scheduled to visit those three countries at the invitation of their legislative speakers and to tour Italy, Greece and Hong Kong in a private capacity. Yi plans to return home on July 13. Accompanying Yi are five legislators -- An Pyong-kyu and Kwon Young-u of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Cho Yun-ha and Kim Ok-son of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, and Sin Chol-kyun of the minor opposition Korean National Party. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 20 Jun 85 SK]

FINLAND TO SEND FIRST AMBASSADOR--Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa has told a visiting Korean National Assembly delegation, headed by Speaker Yi Chae-hyong, that he will appoint his country's first resident ambassador to Seoul within the year. Quoting a report from Helsinki, a National Assembly official said yesterday that Yi expressed the hope that Finland could reach a "turning point" in the development of its relations with Korea by appointing the first ambassador to Seoul. After his talks with the Finnish prime minister, Yi attended a luncheon hosted by leading Finnish businessmen. He was quoted as saying that Korea and Finland are called on to promote trade and economic cooperation. Later in the day, he attended a dinner hosted by Finnish Parliament Speaker Erkki Pystynen. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jun 85 p 4]

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

ROK-EGYPT TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT--Seoul, June 19 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and Egypt signed a bilateral agreement on electric power technology cooperation Tuesday in Cairo, it was learned here Wednesday. The agreement was signed by Pak Chung-ki, president of the Korea Electric Power Corp (KEPCO), A.H. El Sayyad, chairman of the Egyptian Electricity Authority, and A. F. El Saiedi, chairman of the Egyptian Nuclear Power Plants Authority. Under the terms of the agreement, Seoul and Cairo will promote technological exchange. Egypt requested cooperation in the field of electricity technology last April, when an Egyptian delegation visited here. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0552 GMT 19 Jun 85 SK]

BUSINESS IN BANGLADESH ENCOURAGED--Seoul, 18 Jun (YONHAP)--Hussain Mohammad Ershad, visiting president of Bangladesh, said Tuesday that his nation will welcome active participation by Korean businesses in economic development programs, as well as in joint venture projects. Meeting the press at the press center here, President Ershad said that Bangladesh has opened its door to foreign investment under its new industrial policy. The prospect for profitability is very bright, he emphasized. Ershad also said that his visit to Seoul has given a good chance to promote mutual understanding. He said his meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan touched on a wide range of international affairs as well as ways of increasing cooperation between the two countries. Ershad promised that Bangladesh would support Korea in international forums such as the United Nations and Non-aligned Movement in order to create a favorable atmosphere for the realization of the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1023 GMT 18 Jun 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/587

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY MEMBERS URGED TO MINGLE WITH MASSES

SK180730 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 17 Jun 85

[NODONG SINMUN 18 June editorial: "The Entire Party Should Mingle With the Masses"]

[Text] Today, our revolution and construction face an important turning point. We are assigned the important task of successfully achieving the magnificent 10-point prospective goal of socialist economic construction in the 1980's set forth at the Sixth Party Congress and of adding new impetus to the march toward imbuing society with the chuche idea.

The situation in which our revolution has advanced victoriously and in which socialist construction has developed continuously demands that all functionaries increase their role as the leading members of the revolution more than ever before and vigorously organize and mobilize the masses to implement party policies.

Our party has set forth a slogan urging all guiding functionaries to carry out their work, deeply mingling with the masses in accordance with the requirement of the great leader's work style. This is a guideline that the party, the government, and economic guiding functionaries should firmly grasp and materialize in the present era.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: The important thing in learning and materializing the leader's work style is for all functionaries to go down to lower units and to mingle with the masses. In order to gain success both in party work and in economic work, functionaries should go down to lower units, mingle with the masses, and carry out their work by resorting to the masses.

It is an important principle of our party's activities to deeply mingle with the masses and to carry out the revolution and construction by resorting to their strength.

The people are the masters of the revolution and construction and are directly in charge of the work of implementing party policies. They have inexhaustible strength and creative wisdom.

Our functionaries, the guiding members of the revolution, are assigned the honorable duty of helping the masses to positively demonstrate their creative strength and wisdom and of organizing and mobilizing them to implement party policies. Without the masses, there would be no guiding functionaries. Without the work of mingling with the masses, we could not imagine the results of party and economic work.

By deeply mingling with the masses, functionaries can closely grasp the status of lower units and develop a correct methodology for implementing party policies. Guiding functionaries' mingling with the masses is an important requirement for bringing about a new upsurge in socialist economic construction by further improving administrative and economic work to suit the developing situation and by vigorously organizing and mobilizing the masses.

Today, the scale of our country's economy has expanded greatly, and its production link has become much closer. New, complicated problems have been raised continuously.

Only by going down to plants and rural areas and deeply mingling with the masses can guiding functionaries correctly grasp the status of production and effectively carry out economic guidance work. When guiding functionaries go down to lower units on a regular basis and mingle with the masses, the problems of mobilizing and utilizing available assets, and production potential to the maximum, of strengthening the economization struggle, and of fully obtaining the merit of plants our people have built through arduous efforts by operating them at full capacity, can be resolved successfully.

Functionaries' mingling with the masses is the important work of rallying the masses around the party in a much firmer manner and of strengthening the might of our party in various ways.

The source of the invincible might of our party lies in its blood ties of the masses. Because the party has struck its roots deep among the masses, our party has led the revolution and construction along the straight road of victory without the slightest deviation and has developed into a victorious and invincible vanguard which can perform any difficult task whatsoever once it is determined to do so.

Our functionaries are assigned the noble duty of much more firmly consolidating strong and inseparable ties between the party and the masses.

Through the functionaries, the masses hear the party's voice, and they form a perfect whole with our party. In order to help the party take its roots deep among the people and make its ties with the masses closer, all guiding functionaries, including party functionaries, should mingle with the masses. It is the intent of our party to make guiding functionaries omnipresent wherever the masses are and to make the party's veins pulsate wherever functionaries move.

All guiding functionaries should bear in mind the party's intent and should thoroughly develop the spirit of carrying out work in lower units. "The Entire Party Should Mingle With the Masses"--this is an important slogan set forth by our party in the present era. This slogan reflects the party center's intent to bring about a new change in socialist construction by helping all guiding functionaries strengthen the party's political work and administrative, economic, and organizational work to suit the situation by going down to lower units.

The basic thing for functionaries to breathe and carry out their work with the masses by mingling with them is to assume the firm stand and attitude of adopting the great leader's work style. The most important requirement of the great leader's work style is to deeply mingle with the masses. Therefore, functionaries' mingling with the masses is not a working-level question but the important question of determining how passionately those concerned accept and follow the great example of leading the masses set by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Throughout the entire course of leading the revolution and construction, such as the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the construction of a new society after liberation, postwar rehabilitation work, and socialist construction, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song always mingled with the people, closely grasped their demand and desire, formulated all lines and policies in accordance with this demand and desire, and vigorously called on the masses to implement these lines and policies.

The brilliant victories and successes attained in our revolution and construction are the precious fruition of the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has resolved all problems by always firmly trusting the masses and by thoroughly resorting to them. All our guiding functionaries should adopt the great work style that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has developed by setting a practical example and should thoroughly materialize this work style not in words only but through practical activities.

Our functionaries should thoroughly systematize the practice of going down to lower units and make this practice a habit. Today, the work system of going down to lower units--the system of going down to provinces, cities, and counties from the central area--has been established in our party in an orderly manner. In order to make this work system demonstrate great might in today's situation in which party work and administrative and economic work have been carried out in a profound manner, our functionaries should much more thoroughly meet the party's demand for these functionaries to go down to lower units.

Functionaries of all party, government, and economic agencies in central and local areas should regard going down to lower units as the first step in their work and as one of their important duties. They should also carry out political work and guide administrative and economic work by always visiting places concerned.

Party functionaries are political functionaries, and their work method and the style of their activities should not be the same as the work method and the style of the activities of administrative and economic functionaries.

Grasping the status of the implementation of party policies in units concerned and giving guidance and exercising control to ensure that these policies are thoroughly implemented are the work method that party functionaries should never violate.

Those party functionaries who guide economic work should grasp the status of the implementation of party policies by deeply infiltrating places concerned, such as plants and rural areas, for several days in accordance with the work system of going down to lower units and should correctly carry out supervisory and control work in this regard.

In principle, grasping the status of the implementation of party policies and carrying out supervisory and control work in this regard complies with the principle of party regulations. In the case of a ruling party, lines and policies are set forth by this party, and those who implement these lines and policies are administrative and economic agencies. Accordingly, it is the natural duty of party functionaries to go down to lower units, to grasp the status of the implementation of the party's economic policy in units concerned, and to carry out supervisory and control work in this regard.

Those party functionaries who guide economic work should go down to lower units, stay at places concerned, always grasp the status of the implementation of party policies in units concerned, and give guidance in this regard. Upon returning to upper units, they should sum up what they have inspected in lower units, rearm themselves, and formulate another plan. After holding discussion panels, they should again go down to lower units. They should thoroughly systematize this.

All guiding functionaries should go down to lower units and correctly carry out their work with production masses and technicians. While visiting plants and enterprises, functionaries should first meet with chief engineers, deputy engineers, and work team leaders who directly organize and command production activities and should correctly guide the work of canvassing as many creative opinions as possible from them, such as plans for new technical innovations, opinions on the improvement of production and management, and the matter of mobilizing internal reserves, and of positively materializing these opinions.

While visiting plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms, guiding functionaries should visit work sites and teams, kindly talk with workers and peasants, hear their opinions in a frank manner, and make even small opinions advanced by the masses bear rich fruits in reality by respecting and developing these opinions.

The target of the work of our functionaries is not an office but a situation in which party policies are implemented. By boldly extricating themselves

from complicated office work and from administrative work methods, guiding functionaries should hear the opinions of the masses by going down to lower units, personally grasp the work status, and take relevant measures.

While visiting lower units, guiding functionaries should thoroughly mobilize relevant party organizations and carry out work by resorting to them.

It is the basic requirement of party activities for higher party organizations to guide and move lower party organizations and for lower party organizations to forge ahead with the struggle to implement party policies by resorting to higher party organizations. Accordingly, those functionaries of higher party organizations who go down to lower units should regard it as an iron rule to perform assigned tasks by mobilizing lower party organizations and by joining efforts with them. This, they can effectively and correctly assist the work of lower units and correctly lead the functionaries of lower units.

The party committee is the political staff headquarters that guides the overall work of relevant units in a responsible manner. Without exception, all work is organized and carried out through party committees at all levels, and this work is correctly carried out only under the guidance of these committees. Therefore, while visiting lower units, guiding functionaries should naturally carry out their work by resorting to relevant party committees and should resolve all problems by mobilizing these party organizations.

While visiting lower units, our functionaries should positively assist the functionaries of lower units in correctly carrying out the work of their units.

Functionaries' going down to lower units is aimed at teaching them, learning something from them, and inspiring lower functionaries, party members, and working people to thoroughly implement the party policies. Therefore, functionaries should go down to lower units and guide and help them in a detailed and substantial manner so that functionaries at lower units can carry out their tasks in accordance with the intent of the party.

By pooling strength with functionaries at lower units, our functionaries should resolve difficult problems facing lower units. Thus, functionaries should give substantial assistance to the functionaries at lower units in the implementation of economic tasks.

Today, as socialist construction is constantly progressing, many new problems, which were not raised in the past, are constantly arising in production and construction. Under this situation, only when functionaries at higher units go down to lower units and assist them in resolving difficult problems can the work at lower units be carried out smoothly.

Functionaries at the central and provincial levels should go down to production units in provinces to deeply grasp the situation of economic work. At these production units, for those problems which require assistance from higher units, the functionaries should resolve them in a timely manner, and for those problems which can surely be resolved by own efforts at the lower units, they should encourage the lower units to resolve these problems by demonstrating their spirit of self-reliance.

In giving guidance to lower units, practical and substantial measures should be taken so that lower units can effect innovations in production and construction. By so doing, guidance to lower units can achieve its goal.

Guiding functionaries should establish thorough measures to further improve supply of materials, management of facilities, technological guidance, and labor management which are required for the implementation of the party-assigned economic tasks at plants and enterprises. At the same time, they should constantly study and embody the practical problems arising in correctly and properly implementing the independent economic accounting system and in correctly utilizing economic leverages. Thus, they should effect constant progress in the work to scientifically and reasonably manage and operate economy in conformity with the demands of the Tsean work system.

In assisting the work at lower units, functionaries should concentrate main efforts on accomplishing those tasks presented and emphasized by our party at present and should lead lower units to outstandingly perform their duties in carrying out these tasks. At the same time, they should lead those functionaries who are guiding lower units to make energetic efforts in accomplishing these tasks.

When they go down to lower units, guiding functionaries should properly carry out their work with the masses. What is particularly important for guiding functionaries in carrying out their work with the masses is to deeply inculcate the intent of the party policy to the masses, to encourage and enhance their faith and zeal, and thus to firmly sublimate the struggle to implement the party policy to their own task.

When they go down to lower units, guiding functionaries should properly carry out their work with the masses. What is particularly important for guiding functionaries in carrying out their work with the masses is to deeply inculcate the intent of the party policy to the masses, to encourage and enhance their faith and zeal, and thus to firmly sublimate the struggle to implement the party policy to their own task.

When they go down to lower units, all guiding functionaries should, first of all, inculcate deeply the intent of the party to effect new upsurges in today's socialist construction to the masses and should let the masses correctly understand the importance of their position and duty in effecting the new upsurges.

Our functionaries come from among the people. Therefore, they are the servants who have the mission to work for the people. This is why it is natural for our functionaries to always mingle with the masses, sharing the same destiny with them.

Functionaries should mingle with the masses and always work and live together with them. They should explain party policy to the masses and thus encourage them to have firm faith and courage. Functionaries should treat people at lower units with generosity, regarding them as genuine revolutionary comrades and should sincerely help them with broad magnanimity. This is the lofty traits that our functionaries should possess.

At lower units, our functionaries should always pay heed to the voices of the masses and should resolve all their difficult problems--though small and trivial ones--in a timely manner.

In particular, party functionaries should mingle with the masses, harmoniously working and living together with them, and actively make efforts to relieve their pains with a motherly mind. At the same time, party functionaries should look after the masses' work and living. Thus, they should see to it that all masses of all strata lead their life with vigor and faith, firmly trusting the party, and that they voluntarily enhance their zeal in carrying out revolutionary tasks.

Our functionaries' going down to lower units and mingling with the masses is a sacred task to vigorously demonstrate the united strength of our people who are now advancing, firmly rallying around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by inspiring the masses' revolutionary zeal.

All functionaries, by continuously and thoroughly embodying the party slogan, "Let the Entire Party Mingle With the Masses," should create an upsurged revolutionary atmosphere throughout the country and effect constant upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction.

CSO: 4110/184

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CARRIES ARTICLE ON UNITY OF PARTY, ARMY, PEOPLE

SK151532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Saturday comes out with an article entitled "Unbreakable Unity and Cohesion of Party, Army and People Is Decisive Guarantee for Victory in Revolution." It says in part:

The might and solidarity of our party's unity is based on the firm unity of the entire party members and cadres in ideology and purpose.

Our party is pervaded with one idea, the great chuche idea. All our party members and cadres regard it as a strict principle to say just what the party does and act as intended by the leader.

Underlying our party's solid unity in ideology and purpose is pure comradeship between the leader and the revolutionary soldiers.

The leader is the teacher and benefactor of revolutionary soldiers. He leads the revolution with a deep trust in them and they boundlessly revere and sincerely follow him. This is a true moral relationship between the leader and soldiers. With this noble revolutionary relationship established in the party, it has achieved unity in ideology and purpose demonstrating its greatest vitality.

Our party's solid and mighty unity is also based on the all-act-as-one revolutionary discipline and order established in the party.

A well-regulated work system and order based on the monolithic organizational principle and action program is established in our party--from the center to the cell.

Our revolutionary armed forces are closely rallied behind the party. This is another important factor imbuing our people with the conviction of the future of the revolution.

Ours is an army of the party, an army of the revolution united around the party as firm as granite.

Its boundless fidelity to the party is based on the spirit of absolute acceptance and unconditional fulfillment of the party's order and directive which pervades the army.

Ours is an army which takes a most firm stand and attitude in upholding the intentions of the party and the leader. It is a traditional trait of our people's army to accept nothing but the order and directive of the party and the leader and fight to carry them into effect at the cost of life.

Its boundless fidelity to our party is also based on the buildup of the revolutionary core in the army.

When our revolutionary armed forces were born, there were not many core elements tempered through rigorous struggle. But, we have today numerous core elements who were tempered in the fatherland liberation war, besides the veteran revolutionary fighters who participated in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Especially, people of the new generation have grown up to be able political and military cadres in the course of modelling the army on the chuche idea. This has made radical progress in strengthening the core of our revolutionary armed forces. Our revolutionary armed forces are invincible as the priceless core elements who have invariably followed the leader for 50, 40, 30 or 20 years, are defending and upholding the party.

In our country, the entire people boundlessly trust their party and rally themselves closely around it. This is an important factor promising a bright future of the revolution.

The party and the masses are linked by unbreakable ties in our country. All the party organizations are active among the masses with their roots deeply struck. The party's intention is felt wherever there are people and heroic feats are performed wherever the party's leadership reaches.

The unbreakable unity between the party and the masses in our country is based on the people's unquestioned support to and trust in the party.

Ours are a faithful people firmly determined to share their destiny with the party to the last. Our people deeply trust and follow the party with their faith hardened through their experience in the long journey with the party.

The firm unity of our party and people gives full play to its invincible might and vitality in the practical struggle of our revolution to build socialism and communism.

CSO: 4100/581

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DAY OF LOCAL INDUSTRY MARKED

SK071035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 7 June (KCNA)---The working people in the domain of local industry are effecting an upswing in production on the occasion of day of local industry (7 June) in Korea.

On this day 27 years ago, the great leader president Kim Il-song clearly indicated the orientation and ways of bringing about a new turn in the development of local industry in Korea at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Since 1970 June 7 has been celebrated in Korea as a day of local industry.

According to data available at the local industry guidance bureau of the Commission of Light Industry, the nation's production quotas of local industry were fulfilled at 103.2 percent in the January-May period this year.

In this field the export plan was overfulfilled in the same period.

The production of mass consumption goods jumped as against the same period of last year; 115.3 percent in cooking oil, 202.4 percent in tooth-paste and 230 percent in toilet soap.

The local industrial factories across the country are markedly increasing the production of mass consumption goods by fully tapping the local raw material resources and all possibilities to make the 40th anniversary of the National Liberation (15 August) and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea (10 October) a grand festival of victors.

The first half year assignments have already been fulfilled at many local industrial factories.

Local industry accounts for more than a half of the production of mass consumption goods.

The local industrial output has more than doubled in the last ten odd years.

Diversely-developed modern local industry has been built in all provinces, cities and counties, which meet the funds for local economic and cultural construction and improvement of people's living with their own revenue and accord a large sum of money to the state every year.

CSO: 4100/550

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

WORLD PEOPLE'S PRAISE OF KIM IL-SONG UNIVERSITY NOTED

SK171045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 17 June (KCNA)--Foreigners who had visited Kim Il-song University spoke highly of deep solicitude and care of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who has ushered in a brilliant heyday of chuche-based education.

Balzor Singh Chauhan, head of the delegation of Indian youth groups for the study of the works of Comrade Kim Il-song, said:

Kim Il-song University has developed into a modern university in a short span of time because the great leader President Kim Il-song founded it and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il shows deep care and solicitude for it. Competent national cadres firmly armed with the immortal chuche idea are growing up at such a wonderful university. The future of Korea is truly bright and shining.

Marlohy Pierre, national administrative secretary of trade union of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution, wrote in the visitors' book:

The university founded under the solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has today become a world model in successfully training native cadres.

The university is a glorious university where studied the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is revered as a lodestar of the era of chajusong (independence) by the world's people.

Mongkol Sripriwan, general-secretary of the Office of the Private Education Commission of the Ministry of Education of the Kingdom of Thailand, wrote in the visitors' book:

What impressed us deeply during our inspection of the university was that the educational facilities of the university are modern and the contents of education are very excellent.

Thanks to the chuche-oriented idea of education propounded by the great leader president Kim Il-song, the road is open wide in Korea for everyone to study to his heart's content. How enviable this is.

Aldo Bernardini, director of Chieti University of Italy, stressed: The Korean students studying to their hearts' contents without any worry under the warm care and solicitude of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are happiest in the world.

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

DPRK PROPHYLACTIC MEDICAL POLICY DISCUSSED

SK061528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 6 June (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN TODAY runs an article captioned "prophylactic medical policy is superior public health policy suitable to nature of socialist system", which says:

In "on further improving and strengthening medical service," his letter the attendants of a national meeting of health service workers (21 April 1985), Dear Comrade Kim Chong-Il gave a comprehensive exposition of the validity and vitality of the prophylactic medical policy of our party and tasks for its implementation.

The prophylactic medical policy is an unshakable policy consistently maintained by our party in developing health services for the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on the Chuche idea, founded long ago the original idea of prophylactic medicine and set forth the policy of grasping prevention as the main link in the health service for the people.

The policy serves as a programmatic guideline not only in completely eliminating the sources of all diseases and freeing the people from the fetters of diseases but also in successfully realizing their desire for longevity free from diseases.

The correctness of the prophylactic medical policy of the party lies, first of all, in its being a revolutionary policy fully embodying the fundamental requirements of the Chuche idea to place men in the center of all thinking and make everything serve him.

The Chuche-based stand and viewpoint of evolving all problems with man in the center makes it possible to think all problems and take practical steps with main stress on health, not on diseases, in health services.

Our party, proceeding from the principle of the Chuche idea, lays stress on enhancing the role of the working masses of the people and getting them on the move in finding out ways for the application of the

prophylactic medical policy. Therefore, in our country, mass hygienic propaganda and education has been strengthened so that the people might voluntarily take part in the public health and hygienic work and extensive preventive measure in all aspects including the hygienic and anti-epidemic work are energetically promoted as a nation-wide work involving the whole society and a movement of the whole masses.

Another validity of our party's prophylactic medical policy is that it is an advanced public health policy suited to the law of the development of the health services in the period of socialist and communist construction.

Our party's prophylactic medical policy is a correct policy based on the superiority of our socialist system under which the possibilities and conditions of the prevention of diseases have been created.

Full Full conditions and possibilities for the prevention and elimination of all diseases are provided under our socialist system.

Solid material and technical foundations for health services involving establishments and equipment, medicaments and medical apparatus have been laid and the ranks of native medical workers capable of successfully implementing the prophylactic medical policy have been built up.

If we more thoroughly implement the prophylactic medical policy of the party by turning these conditions and possibilities to the maximum account, we will finally realize the desire of our people for longevity free from diseases.

4100/550

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

KIM IL-SONG SEES CHILDREN'S PERFORMANCE

SK100039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0025 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 9 June (KCNA)--The great leader of our party and our people, President Kim Il-song, appreciated a national kindergarten children's performance on 9 June.

Pretty kindergarten children presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to President Kim Il-song.

Seeing the performance were functionaries of party and power bodies and working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press and working people in the city.

In the audience was also Ryosuke Yasue, general managing director of the Japan "Iwanami" Publishing House and managing director of "Sekai", on a visit to Korea.

The performance which began with the chorus "All of Us Flower-buds Greet You" consisted of colorful numbers--the Ongnyugum solo "Thank You, Marshal Kim Il-song," the solo dance "In the Flower Garden", the girls' group singing "Mangyongdae and Mt. Paekdu Are Our Native Home," the story-telling in songs "The Repentance of a Rabbit," the old tale and song "A Story of Picking a Full Moon," the callisthenic dance "Rowing Flower Boats on the April Holiday Is So Nice," and so forth.

Through the performance the young artists showed well their happy life in growing stoutly into pillars for the future of the country and reliable successors to the revolution in the benevolent bosom of the great party and leader.

The performance was acclaimed by the audience.

President Kim Il-song congratulated the kindergarten children upon their successful performance, acknowledging the enthusiastic cheers of the performers and audience.

CSO: 4100/550

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

PHOTO EXHIBITION MARKS YOUTH BRIGADE ANNIVERSARY

SK090843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 9 June (KCNA)--A photo exhibition marking the 10th anniversary of the formation of the speed campaign youth shock brigade opened Saturday at the People's Palace of Culture.

On display at the exhibition divided into 8 parts are photographs showing the might of the shock brigade and its successes and feats over the past 10 years.

The photographs in the 1st part show the formation of the speed campaign youth shock brigade and those in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th parts show the heroic struggle of the shock brigade members to construct monumental edifices of eternal value.

The photographs in the 5th and 6th parts show the resourceful shock brigade members who are training themselves to be dependable successors to the Korean Revolution through active economic agitation and political activities in the practice of socialist construction and their militant and optimistic life.

The photographs in the 7th and 8th parts show the love and solicitude of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the workers' party of Korea for the shock brigade members and the successes and exploits recorded by the shock brigade members boundlessly loyal to President Kim Il-song and the party.

The speed campaign youth shock brigade was formed in 1975.

Over the past 10 years, the shock brigade participated in constructing the International Friendship Exhibition Hall, the Grand People's Study House, the Changgwang Street, Ore-dressing Plant No 3 of the Komdok General Mining Enterprise, Changgwang Health Complex and about 120 other important buildings.

In this course, about 40 shock brigade members were awarded "the Kim Il-song youth honor prize", 3 the tital of Labor Hero and over 190,000 state decorations.

Now, the shock brigade is creditably doing its honorable bit as the vanguard and space-setter at the construction site to lay the northern railways and other important construction sites.

CSO: 4100/550

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

FOUNDING OF 'KUMGANGSAN OPERA TROUPE' OBSERVED

SK070005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 6 June (KCNA)--Papers today dedicate editorial articles to the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Central Art Troupe in Japan, the predecessor of the "Kumgangsan Opera Troupe" of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), under the wise guidance and deep care of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

NODONG SINMUN says: The opera troupe, through its activities, has armed the Koreans in Japan with the great Chuche idea, inspired them with the honor of being overseas citizens of the socialist fatherland and fully demonstrated the great vitality of the great leader's Chuche-oriented idea on literature and art at home and abroad, thereby contributing to the fulfillment of all the patriotic tasks of Chongnyon.

The "Kumgangsan Opera Troupe", the only overseas opera troupe of the DPRK, is performing a big role in developing the literary and art work of Koreans in Japan and proudly bringing into bloom the great leader's Chuche-oriented idea on literature and art in an alien land through its activities.

The entire staff and artistes of the opera will firmly arm themselves with his great Chuche idea and create and perform more literary and art works vigorously inspiring the 700,000 Koreans in Japan in the fulfillment of the patriotic work of Chongnyon including the struggle for national reunification and thus bring his Chuche-oriented idea on literature and art into fuller bloom in Japan.

CSO: 4100/550

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON CREATIVE ACTIVITIES BRISK

SK071552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 7 June (KCNA)--Creative activities are brisk among the Koreans writers in Japan.

The great leader President Kim Il-song saw to it that the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan (Munyedong), an organization under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), was inaugurated on 7 June 1959 to unite writers and artists active separately in a strong combat detachment.

Since the formation of the Munyedong the Korean writers in Japan aflame with patriotic enthusiasm have created a great number of works, thereby contributing to the building of a tall pyramid of Chuche-based literature.

A big success attained in the creation of the literary works of Chongnyon is that numerous paeans to the leader and the homeland have been produced.

Among the masterpieces are the poem of praise "Loyal Song Dedicated to February," the lyric poems "Song of Praise", "The First Song Sung in the Bosom of the Homeland" and "O, My Motherland".

The lyric poem "Song of Praise" spreads on a rich emotional canvas the undying revolutionary feats of President Kim Il-song who liberated the country by leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory and converted our country into a powerful socialist state.

The poem of praise "Loyal Song Dedicated to February", expresses firm determination to devote oneself to the accomplishment of the cause of Chuche, singing with a gust of passion of the imperishable revolutionary exploits and loving care of dear comrade Kim Chong-il leading the 700,000 Koreans in Japan along a noble patriotic road.

Quite a few are also works dealing with struggle of Koreans in Japan to defend their democratic national rights with the honor of being overseas citizens of the DPRK and their fruitful life.

The theme of the scenario "The Silver Bar for the Hair" is a story about chief of a distribution center of the paper CHOSON SINBO of Chongnyon who has devoted his all to defence of the democratic national rights of Koreans in Japan and the reunification of the homeland, distriburing the newspaper for more than 20 years since its founding with the pride and honor of being an overseas citizen of the socialist homeland.

The literature of Chongnyon has made a big progress in the creation of works on the theme of national reunification. Among masterpieces of this theme are the lycir poems "Ye, Poet of South Korea" and "Unless a New Morning Breaks on This Soil", the novelette "Testimony" and drama "Till Reunion".

The works produced by the Korean writers in Japan are popular with overseas compatriots and the people in the homeland.

CSO: 4100/550

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

JSP MEETS DELEGATION--Tokyo 24 May (KNS-KCNA)--Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, on 23 May met the Korean friendship delegation headed by Chong Il-bek, director of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, on a visit to Japan. Chairman Masashi Ishibashi noted that it was a bounden duty of the Japan Socialist Party to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and defend the democratic and national rights of Korean citizens in Japan and stressed that the party would as ever actively wage the movement for solidarity with the Korean people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 26 May 85]

KPA ENSEMBLE RETURNS--Pyongyang 7 June (KCNA)--The song and dance ensemble of the Korean People's Army returned home on 6 June from China. The home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan and the 76th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan left Wonsan by the ship "Samjiyon" Thursday after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0025 GMT 7 Jun 85 SK]

RIGHTS VIOLATIONS SCORED--Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--Japanese police authorities on June 12 arrested a Korean woman named Yang Yong-cha in Higashi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka, and Korean resident named Li Gyong Jae in Takatsuki for the mere reason that they refused fingerprinting, according to a KNS report. These two Korean residents refused fingerprinting in July and August 1982, resolutely rejecting this system which treats Korean residents in Japan as criminals. Representatives of the Osaka prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) went to the Higashi Yodogawa and Takatsuki police stations and waged a struggle in protest against this unreasonable action. Meanwhile, a Korean resident named Cho Su-gil in Fukuoka Prefecture who was treated as a criminal as he did not carry the "foreigners registration card" in June last year asked the Human Rights Committee of the Fukuoka Lawyers Association on June 6 to make a probe into the truth of the case and take relevant steps. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 19 Jun 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/581

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEMINARS ON KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE HELD ABROAD

SK070423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 7 June 85

[Text] Pyongyang 7 June (KCNA)--Seminars on "let us advance under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche idea", a treatise of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, were held at the group for the study of the Chuche idea of the Tanzania Dar-es-Salaam National Education College and at the group for the study of the Chuche idea of the Dar-es-Salaam Friendship Textile Mill respectively on 17 and 18 May.

Placed on the platforms of the seminar halls were portraits of the great leader President Kim Il-song and portraits of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A. P. M. Kazimoto, chief of the group for the study of the Chuche idea of the Tanzania Dar-es-Salaam National Education College, said in his report at the seminar:

"Let us advance under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche idea", a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, is an immortal classic work which gives a scientific exposition of the question of firmly adhering to a Juche-oriented stand in the revolutionary struggle and construction and strategy and ways of how to build a communist society, an ideal of mankind.

The Chuche idea is a great idea that clarifies the inexorable truth that the masters of the revolution and construction are the popular masses and they are also the motive force in accelerating the revolution and construction.

The reporter and speakers at the seminar held at the group for the study of the Chuche idea of the Dar-es-Salaam Friendship Textile Mill emphasized that the treatise of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is an immortal classic work which has given perfect answers to all theoretical and practical questions arising in the revolution and construction.

They sincerely wished Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life for the Korean and world revolutions.

A reading on the treatise was held on 15 May at the group for the study of the Chuche idea of the Dar-es-Salaam University of Tanzania.

A seminar on the treatise was held also on 22 May at the Marondera, Zimbabwe, Center for the Study of Kimilsongism.

CSO: 4100/550

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KOREAN VISIT OF A BURKINA-FASO DELEGATION

Burkina-Faso Group's Visit Welcomed

SK070445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 7 June (KCNA)--The Korean visit of a Burkina-Faso government delegation will contribute to further consolidating the fraternal friendship between the peoples of Korea and Burkina-Faso formed in the struggle against imperialism and for independence and for the building of a new life.

Papers today say this in articles welcoming the Korean visit of a Burkina-Faso government delegation led by Laetare Bassile Guissou, minister of external relations and cooperation.

Nondong Sinmun notes: Today the Burkina-Faso people are struggling against the domination and intervention by outside forces and for the building of a new society, independent and prosperous.

The Korean people hail all the achievements made by the Burkina-Faso people in their efforts to build a new independent life.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Burkina-Faso are favorably developing with each passing day in the common interests of the two peoples and in conformity with the idea of the non-aligned movement. The Korean visit of Comrade Thomas Sangkara, president of the national revolutionary council of Burkina-Faso in 1983, marked a milestone in developing these friendly and cooperative relations to a new, higher stage.

The Korean people will as ever advance shoulder to shoulder with the Burkina-Faso people along the road of the struggle for the building of an independent new world.

Government Fetes Burkina-Faso Group

SK090940 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0922 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 9 June (KCNA)--The DPRK government gave a reception last evening at the Ongnyu restaurant for the visiting Burkina-Faso government delegation led by Laetare Basile Guissou, minister of external relations and cooperation.

Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, made a speech at the reception.

He pointed out that the friendly Burkina-Faso people under the leadership of respected Comrade President Thomas Sankara have been waging a vigorous struggle to defend the gains of the revolution, liquidate backwardness and poverty and build a prosperous new society of justice. We rejoice over the achievements made by the national revolutionary council and people of your country and sincerely wish them great progress in the fulfillment of the tasks of the anti-imperialist democratic revolution, he said, and continued:

Our people are effecting new miracles and innovations on all fronts of socialist construction at the "speed of the 80s" under the leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to carry out the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on making the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea this year a grand festival of victors and are vigorously striving to accomplish the historic cause of national reunification at an early date.

A solidarity message came to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song some time ago from respected Comrade President Thomas Sankara supporting the DPRK's proposal for inter-Korean parliamentary talks in the name of the Burkina-Faso people, the National Revolutionary Council and its revolutionary leaders. This is a great encouragement to our people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In his speech, Laetare Basile Guissou said: We pay high tribute to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who lead the Korean people to victory under the banner of the Chuche idea.

The DPRK people extend valuable support to the Burkina-Faso people, though their country is divided and they face the threat of imperialist aggression. We express heartfelt thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for bestowing such favors upon our people. This year the entire Korean people under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il greet the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation and the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

The Burkina-Faso people, the National Revolutionary Council and its president Comrade Thomas Sankara will share the joy with you on these auspicious days.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected President Thomas Sankara.

CSO: 4100/550

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SOVIET PARTY

SK080337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 8 June (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a reply message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The message dated 3 June says:

We express heartfelt thanks to you for your congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the great patriotic war.

We are grateful for your high estimation of the Soviet people's contribution to opening a prospect for a durable peace in the world before mankind by defeating German fascism.

We reciprocate the belief that the materialization of the agreements reached at the Soviet-Korean summit talks will give a strong impetus to extending and strengthening as ever the traditional friendship and cooperation forged between our two parties, two countries and two peoples in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, for peace and for the security of the world's people on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We take this opportunity to wish the fraternal people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea happiness and prosperity as well as new great success in socialist construction and the struggle for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country.

CSO: 4100/550

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SONGS PRAISING KIM CHONG-IL PRODUCED ABROAD

SK090418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 8 June (KCNA)--Noted poets and musicians of the world are producing songs praising the greatness of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, representing earnest wishes of the world people.

Thaufik Nimeri, an artist of Radio Jordan, in his song "The Sun of the Future" sings of Comrade Kim Chong-il in an excited tone, praising him as the bright sun of the era of Chajusong ghrowing its ray all over the world and as an ever-victorious great leader.

Explaining the motive of the creation of the song "Glory to the Dear Leader" sung by Guinean artists at the "April Spring Friendship Art Festival" held in Pyongyang, Metoura Traore, chairman of the Performance Association of Guinea and chief of the February 16 group for the study of art, said:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the lodestar of the era of Chajusong looked up to by all peoples. So, we decided to produce a paeon to him, representing the ardent wishes of all peoples.

We completed the poem of the song carrying reverence for him by refining each line of praises to him, pooling our wisdom and creative passion.

Among the songs created by many literary men and artists are "Shine Eternally, Ye Lodestar" by Professor Hudar Ryuneid at the Arab Musical College of Syria, "Kim Chong-il, the Star of Korea" by Burundi composer Nahimana, "The Dear Leader, the Heir to the Cause of Chuche" by Cuban musician Santiago Errerahand "Kim Chong-il, the Dear Leader" by director of the plastic department of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Culture and Art of Madagascar Ralainarivo Noel Harvey.

These songs excellently depict with lofty emotion of the age and artistic skill the noble aspiration and determinations of the world revolutionary people, through differeing in language and color, to follow for ever Comrade Kim Chong-il as the sun and lodestar of the era of Chajusong.

The song "Greetings to the Dear Leader" was created by Peruvian artists and "The World Looks Up to the Dear Leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il" by the members of the art group of the Khartoum Music and Drama Institute of the Sudan.

CSO: 4100/550

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

TANZANIAN PAPER PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL LEADERSHIP

SK150420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 15 Jun 85.

[Text] Pyongyang 15 June (KCNA)--The Tanzanian paper MFANYA KAZI 25 May carried an article entitled "Comrade Kim Chong-il, the Sagacious Leader of Korea."

The paper printed a photograph of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il guiding on the spot the creation of the revolutionary film "Star of Korea."

The paper noted:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great thinker and theoretician who is developing and enriching the revolutionary idea of the respected leader president Kim Il-song.

A large number of immortal classic works published by him including the treatise "On the Chuche Idea" which comprehensively consummates and systematises the immortal chuche idea are ideological and theoretical wealth greatly conducive to the development of the history of human thought.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great leader wisely directing the revolution and construction with his outstanding and tested leadership ability.

Under his wise guidance the Workers' Party of Korea has grown stronger and developed into a most powerful revolutionary party of the working class.

The whole party firmly united around President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il has turned into an invincible party which is advancing victoriously, pulling through whatever storm and tests, and a lively party always overflowing with revolutionary mettle.

The Workers' Party of Korea is creating a brilliant example in leading the revolution and construction.

All the successes gained in Korea serve as an attraction dynamically accelerating the cause of making the whole world independent.

CSO: 4100/569

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY MESSAGE FROM CSSR LEADER

SK160847 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 16 June (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a reply message from Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The reply message dated 10 June says:

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, I extend heartfelt thanks to you and to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for extending warm felicitations and greetings on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet army and highly estimating the successes made by our working people in socialist construction under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The Czechoslovak people value the cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples which entered a new stage of successful development with your visit to Czechoslovakia.

I wish you and the entire Korean people many successes in the efforts for fulfilling the construction programs set forth by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and achieving the peaceful reunification of your country.

CSO: 4100/569

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BULGARIAN LEADERS GREET KIM IL-SONG, KANG SONG-SAN

SK160927 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 16 June (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, received a message of greetings dated 15 June from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the BPR.

The message reads:

Comrades, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we extend most wholehearted greetings and sincere wishes to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the DPRK and the Korean people and to you on behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the BPR and the Bulgarian people and on our own behalf.

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation marked the beginning of a new higher stage in the development of relations between our countries and constituted a reliable foundation to more rapidly expand and deepen the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Korean peoples.

During the official goodwill visit to the DPRK by the BPR Party and State Delegation some time ago we confirmed the common will to continue working persistently and energetically for the implementation of the treaty and its embodiment.

There can be no doubt that the Bulgarian and Korean peoples will cooperate with each other on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and unswervingly advance as ever along the road of peace and socialism.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of excellent Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the BPR and the DPRK we wish you and the fraternal Korean people new successes in the struggle for socialist construction and the peaceful reunification of your country.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM MALAGASY LEADER

SK170101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2350 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 17 June (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received a message of solidarity from Lucien Xavier Michel Andriana Rahinjaka, chairman of the People's National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, supporting the new proposal advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for holding inter-Korean parliamentary talks.

The message dated 11 June says:

You have sought all proper ways and possibilities to reunify the country independently and peacefully free from outside interference and put forward in practice most realistic proposals which are acceptable to both the North and the South of Korea.

The Malagasy people always watch with deep attention and sympathy your struggle for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK recently advanced to the South Korean National Assembly a new proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks.

On behalf of the People's National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, I express to your excellency our militant solidarity with the Korean People's new proposal.

We believe that this proposal will open a new, constructive phase in the way of realising the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We consider that the South Korean side should make an affirmative response to the new proposal for the unity, peace and progress of the entire Korean people.

The message sincerely wishes good health and a long life to President Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4100/569

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

EAST GERMAN DELEGATION VISIT

Ho Tam Meets Delegation

SK160843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on June 15 met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with the party workers delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) headed by Dietmar Bernert, vice-director of the Youth Department of the SED Central Committee.

Present there were Pak Song-pom, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang.

SED Group Returns Home

SK181542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--The party workers delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) headed by Dietmar Bernert, deputy-director of the Youth Department of the SED Central Committee, left here for home today by air.

It was seen off at the airport by Pak Song-pom, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang.

CSO: 4100/581

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETES MALIAN LEADER ON REELECTION

SK172314 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2309 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings Monday to Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali.

The message says:

Feeling very glad over your excellency's reelection as president of the Republic of Mali, I extend warm congratulations to you on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own behalf.

Your reelection as president by your people is a high estimation of the successes registered in the work for consolidating national unity and achieving economic independence under your leadership and an indication of their unshakable will to continue energetic efforts to build a new society, independent and prosperous, closely rallied around you.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish you greater success in your responsible work and good health and express my belief that the wonderful relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries will grow stronger and develop.

CSO: 4100/581

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WORLD PRAISE OF KIM CHONG-IL

Seminars Held Abroad

SK181021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--A seminar on "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," a work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was held at the Chinhoy, Zimbabwe, group for the study of the chuche philosophy on June 3.

Placed on the platform of the seminar hall were a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song and a portrait of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Speaking at the seminar, the chief of the group said:

We should maintain an independent stand. Only then can we solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction in the interest of the popular masses and can they defend their right and discharge their responsibilities as masters of the revolution and construction.

We are masters of the Zimbabwean revolution.

If we are to play well the role of master, we should tirelessly study and thoroughly apply the chuche idea to the Zimbabwean revolution.

A seminar on the work "On Correctly Understanding the Originality of Kimilsongism" was held on May 28 at the group of teachers of Makerere University of Uganda for the study of the chuche philosophy.

A letter to Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the seminar.

Seminars on works of Comrade Kim Chong-il "On Correctly Understanding the Originality of Kimilsongism" and "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy" were held from May 4 to 21 at the group for the study of the chuche idea in Ambohimahaso County, Ontsoa Province of Madagascar, at the group for the study of the chuche idea in the first city of the Fianarantsoa Province, Madagascar, and at the group for the study of the chuche idea in Toliara Province, Madagascar.

World Public Praises Wisdom

SK191025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--Today the world public circles speak highly of the sagacity of leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who brings bumper crops to Korea year after year by translating into practice the lofty intentions of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

A Shija, member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and Dar-es-Salaam regional party secretary, said.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is directing the agricultural front in the van to attain the 15 million ton grain production set forth by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Visiting many cooperative farms, he wisely leads the farmers to bring about a great upsurge in grain production by applying the great chuche method of farming.

Indeed, the Korean people reap a good harvest year after year as they are guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The editor-in-chief of NEW NATION, the organ of the People's National Congress of Guyana, in his letter to Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

The Korean people reaped an unprecedentedly rich harvest in agricultural production under such unfavorable weather conditions as last year's. This is a good result of the brilliant intelligence and outstanding guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Tanzanian paper MFANYAKAZI reported:

Korea has steadily boosted the agricultural production. Her grain production amounted to 9 million tons in 1979, 9.5 million tons in 1982 and ten million tons in 1984.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il wisely directs the work for effecting a new leap in agricultural production.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has set herself the goal of producing 15 million tons of grain and is struggling for its attainment. The goal will be reached without fail under the wise guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Radio of the Congo reported: Despite the influence of the cold front Korea reaped a rich harvest last year thanks to the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, thereby demonstrating the superiority and validity of the chuche method of farming to the world.

Letters to Comrade Kim Chong-il from the co-chairmen of the U.S. Get Out of Korea Committee in the United States said:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a big stride in all domains of socialist construction in 1984.

The DPRK's success in agricultural production fully laid bare the falsehood of the imperialists' assertion that agriculture cannot be developed in socialist countries.

CSO: 4100/581

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM JAPANESE FIGURE

SK191028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--A letter of thanks was addressed to the great leader President Kim Il-song by Masayoshi Takemura, Shiga prefectural governor of Japan, leaving Korea on June 17.

Recalling that respected President Kim Il-song granted a significant audience to his delegation, he said:

I have been gradually awakened by your excellency president's words about the Korean peninsula. I felt sympathy down in my heart for the sorrow, pains and resentment of a divided nation. As a Japanese, I will do what little I can for the reunification of North and South Korea and, further, for world peace.

I had made many trips so far, but never had such a meaningful and impressive tour as my visit to Korea.

It is firstly because I had the honor of meeting your excellency president. I deem it the greatest honor.

It is secondly because I could tour Kaesong, Panmunjom and the concrete wall by helicopter under the care of your excellency president.

I learned once more that it is important to perceive facts with a cool and objective approach.

I should rather say "to see a thing once reverses what one heard a hundred times" than to say "seeing is believing."

I could see the grim reality of the international tensions and feel the sorrow of the Korean nation in every fibre of my being.

It is thirdly because I am going back home with a bright prospect as regards the invitation of famous marathoners of your country to the "'Biwa' Lake Mainichi Marathon Race," the common task of my delegation members.

I ask you once more to see that this invitation is realized without fail as a work of popular Japan-Korea interchange easy to understand.

My impressions of the week long tour boil down to "Korea--a sound country" as I told you yesterday.

I was struck with admiration at the great leadership of your excellency president.

I sincerely hope that your excellency president, one of the leaders representing the 20th century under the complex and difficult world situation, will make further activities for the achievement of the cherished desire of the courageous Korean nation and for a peaceful prosperity of the human community of 5,000 million.

In conclusion, I extend thanks to your excellency respected president, with my best wishes for your longevity.

CSO: 4100/581

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

TANZANIAN DELEGATION VISIT--Pyongyang, 14 Jun (KCNA)--A government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Wilfred Mwabulambo, deputy principal secretary of the prime minister's office of Tanzania, has arrived in Pyongyang Friday by air. It was met at the airport by Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 14 Jun 85 SK]

NEW ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 14 Jun (KCNA)--Yi Chong-mok, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, on June 12 met and had a talk with Fisseha Geda, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2355 GMT 13 Jun 85 SK]

DPRK-PRC POWER COMPANY DECISION--Beijing, 12 Jun (KCNA)--A decision of the 38th meeting of the Council of the Korean-Chinese Amnok River Hydraulic Power Company was signed in Beijing on June 11. It was signed by the first vice-minister of power industry and director of the Korean side to the council, and the vice-minister of water conservancy and power and director of the Chinese side to the council, on behalf of their sides. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 14 Jun 85 SK]

DPRK-BANGLADESH SHIPPING AGREEMENT--Pyongyang, 15 Jun (KCNA)--A shipping agreement was signed in Dhaka on June 11 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Bangladesh. It was signed by Kim Chol-song, Korean ambassador to Bangladesh, and M.F.A. Siddiqui, secretary of the Ministry of Port, Shipping and Inland Water Transport of Bangladesh. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 15 Jun 85 SK]

POLISH ENGINEERS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--A delegation of the Society of Engineers and Technicians of the Building Materials Industry of the General Organization of Technology of Poland headed by its chairman Edward Swirkowski arrived in Pyongyang on June 17. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2328 GMT 17 Jun 85 SK]

CUBAN JOURNALIST--Pyongyang, 17 Jun (KCNA)--Elio Constantin, deputy director of GRANMA, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, arrived in Pyongyang today by air. He was met at the airport by deputy editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN Kang Tok-so and an official of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2318 GMT 17 Jun 85 SK]

DPRK IOC MEMBER--Pyongyang, 15 Jun (KCNA)--Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean physical culture and sports guidance committee and member of the International Olympic Committee, returned home yesterday after attending the 90th general meeting of the International Olympic Committee held in the German Democratic Republic. G.K. Lieten, professor at University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, arrived in Pyongyang on the same day. E.N. Reshetnikov, secretary of the Trade Unions International of Workers in building, wood and construction materials industries, left Pyongyang on June 15. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 15 Jun 85 SK]

KSDP DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 13 Jun (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean Social Democratic Party headed by vice-chairman of its Central Committee Kim Yong-chun left Pyongyang Wednesday by air for a visit to Malta. It was seen off at the airport by vice-chairman of the KSDP Central Committee Kim Tae-sop, vice-chairman of the Chondoist Chongu Party Central Committee Choe Hui-chun and Maltese Ambassador to Korea Paul L. Gafa. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 13 Jun 85 SK]

SED FRIENDSHIP MEETING--Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--A friendship meeting with the party workers delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) was held. The meeting was attended by personages concerned and school youth and children in Pyongyang. Also present there were the members of the delegation headed by Dietmar Bernert, deputy director of the youth department of the SED Central Committee. The attendants first appreciated the Korean documentary film "The Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth" and then an art performance given by school youth and children in Pyongyang. At the meeting which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere speeches were exchanged. Meanwhile, the delegation visited the Tae'an general heavy machine works and had a round-table conversation with young people there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2326 GMT 17 Jun 85 SK]

DELEGATION TO MOZAMBIQUE--Pyongyang, 15 Jun (KCNA)--a party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, left Pyongyang today by air for a visit to Mozambique. It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Kong Jin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolai Shubnikov. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 15 Jun 85 SK]

YOUTH ART GROUP IN USSR--Moscow, 13 Jun (KCNA)--The Korean youth art troupe gave its successful last performance on June 12 in Moscow after its performance tour along the route of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union in May last year. Songs, dances, instrumental musics and other colorful numbers were highly acclaimed by the audience. Baskets of flowers were presented in congratulation of their successful performance. The Korean youth art troupe has fully displayed its artistic talent and skill in its performance tour of the Soviet Union to greatly contribute to the consolidation of cultural relations and the bonds of fraternal friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples and youths. The Korean Embassy in Moscow hosted a reception on June 13 upon the conclusion of the art troupe's visit to the Soviet Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 15 Jun 85 SK]

GUINEAN OLYMPIC DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 17 Jun (KCNA)--A delegation of the Guinean National Olympic Committee headed by Mamadi Bayo, minister of youth, sports and arts of the Republic of Guinea and chairman of the Guinean National Olympic Committee, arrived in Pyongyang Monday by air. It was met at the airport by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean physical culture and sports guidance committee. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 17 Jun 85 SK]

DPRK-GUYANA COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Pyongyang, 17 Jun (KCNA)--An agreement on cooperation between the ministries of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana was signed in Pyongyang today. It was signed by Chon Yong-chin, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, and Dennis Gouveia, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Guyana. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 17 Jun 85 SK]

DPRK, BULGARIA EXCHANGE GREETINGS--Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--Messages of greetings were exchanged between Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Bulgarian Foreign Minister Peter Mladenov on the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic. In the messages they expressed the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future in the spirit of the treaty. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2324 GMT 17 Jun 85 SK]

USSR MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--A message came from Comrade Nikolay Alexandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in reply to a message of greetings sent to him by Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, on his 80th birthday. The reply message expressed thanks for the warm wishes offered him and reciprocated the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would develop for the wellbeing of the Soviet and Korean peoples and in the interest of world socialism. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 18 Jun 85 SK]

YI CHONG-OK TO MADAGASCAR--Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, left Pyongyang Wednesday by air to attend the celebrations of the 24th anniversary of the independence of Madagascar and the 10th anniversary of the start of the socialist revolution as a special envoy of the great leader President Kim Il-song. He was seen off at the airport by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, and Yi Won-kuk, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov also farewelled the special envoy. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 19 Jun 85 SK]

CHADIAN LEADER GREETED--Pyongyang 6 June (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on 5 June sent a message of greetings to Hissen Habre, president and head of state of the Republic of Chad. The message reads: On the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Chad, I, on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, extend warm greetings to you, your government and people. Believing that the friendly relations between our two peoples will develop in strength in the future, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your people success in the work for the progress and prosperity of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 6 Jun 85]

ETHIOPIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang 14 June (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on 14 June received credentials from Fisseha Geda, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of socialist Ethiopia to Korea. Present on the occasion were First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and officials of the Socialist Ethiopian Embassy. After receiving credentials President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 14 Jun 85 SK]

USSR MESSAGE OF GREETINGS--Pyongyang 15 June (KCNA)--The USSR Council of Ministers sent a reply to the message of greetings extended by Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, to Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. The reply message expresses the belief that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the USSR and the DPRK would further develop in depth in building socialism and communism and defending peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world in the spirit agreed upon at top level. It wishes the working people of the DPRK great success in their struggle to build socialism and reunify the country in a peaceful way. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 15 Jun 85 SK]

DPRK TV FILM PRIZE--Pyongyang 15 June (KCNA)--The 22nd International Television Festival "Golden Prague" was held in Prague from 6 to 13 June. According to the result of examination by the Jury Committee published at the closing ceremony on 13 June, the DPRK television film "Song of the East Sea, a Scenic Beauty of Korea," was awarded the special prize. The festival was participated in by 44 television organisations from 38 countries including our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 15 Jun 85 SK]

BURUNDI DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang 15 June (KCNA)--The delegation of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress led by Ildephonse Nkeramihigo, national secretary of external relations of the National Permanent Secretariat of the party, left here today by air after visiting Korea. It was sent off at the airport by secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Hwang Chang-yop and officials concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 16 Jun 85]

NATIONAL DAY OF ICELAND--Pyongyang 17 June (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of

Iceland. After reviewing the nature and the development of economy of Iceland, the article notes: Korea and Iceland opened diplomatic relations in July 1973. Today the Korea-Iceland Friendship is favourably developing. The Korean people believe that the friendly relations between our two peoples will develop further still in the future. Our people hope the Icelandic people will make greater successes in their work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 17 Jun 85 SK]

GIFT FROM POLISARIO LEADER--Pyongyang 6 June (KCNA)--A gift came to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario Front. The gift to President Kim Il-song was conveyed to Pak Uichun, Korean ambassador to Algeria, by Mohamed Salem Ould Salek, member of the political bureau, and chief of external relations, of the Polisario Front, upon authorization by President Mohamed Abdelaziz. Conveying the gift, Mohamed Salem Ould Salek wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to President Kim Il-song. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 6 Jun 85]

WPK GREETES SOCIALIST MOVEMENT--Pyongyang 6 June (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on 5 June sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea warmly congratulates your movement on its great victory in the Greek parliamentary elections. Over the past four years since the seizure of power your movement advanced an independent line suited to the interests of the Greek people and her conditions and has struggled for the democratic development of the country. Your victory in the parliamentary elections proved once again that your movement enjoys firm support from broad democratic forces and working masses of Greece. Believing that the friendly relations between our party and your movement and between our two peoples will grow in strength and develop more excellently in conformity with the common idea of independence, friendship and peace, we wish you fresh success in your future work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0003 GMT 7 Jun 85]

PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang 7 June (KCNA)--Vice-president Pak Song-chol on 6 June met and had a talk with Nicaraguan Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea Adolfo Moncada Zepeda who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were vice-minister of foreign affairs Chon Youg-chin and an official of the Nicaraguan embassy. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0024 GMT 7 Jun 85]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang 7 June (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on 6 June met and had a friendly talk with the Chuche idea study delegation of the Nigerian Union of Teachers led by Oke Osanyintolu, secretary general of the union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0023 GMT 7 Jun 85 SK]

TUNISIAN PRESIDENT MEETING--Pyongyang 7 June (KCNA)--Tunisian president Habib Bourguiba on 2 June met Korean ambassador to his country Yi Yong-hak and the Korean gymnastic display delegation. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to President Habib Bourguiba. The Tunisian president expressed deep thanks for this and extended heartfelt gratitude to esteemed President Kim Il-song for having sent excellent gymnastic display specialists to Tunisia for successful functions on her national day. The president asked the ambassador to convey his best wishes for the good health and long life of President Kim Il-song. He hoped for the more favorable development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Tunisia and Korea. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 7 Jun 85 SK]

BOOK FAIR IN POLAND--Pyongyang 7 June (KCNA)--The International Book Fair was held in Warsaw from 22 to 27 May. Displayed at the exhibition hall of Korean books presented to the International Book Fair were immortal classic works of the great leader President Kim Il-song, works of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and Korean books and picture albums. Officials of the Polish party and power bodies and social organizations, press officials and many citizens looked round the exhibition hall. The Korean book exhibition hall was crowded every day.

BURUNDI PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES--A delegation of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress headed by Ildephonse Nkeramihigo, national secretary in charge of foreign relations of the national permanent secretariat of the party, arrived in Pyongyang today by plane. It was met at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 7 Jun 85]

WPK GREET FRENCH--Pyongyang 8 June (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 6 June to Georges Marchais, secretary general of the Communist Party of France. The message says: Dear Comrade, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends warm felicitations and good wishes to you on your 65th birthday. We take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your party new success in the activities to defend world peace and security and build socialism suited to the specific conditions of France as well as you happiness. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 8 Jun 85]

AUSTRALIAN GUESTS MET--Pyongyang 8 June (KCNA)--Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the administration council, today met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with Lang Hancock, chairman of Hancock Prospecting P.T.Y., Ltd. of Australia, and his entourage. The Australian guests left here today by air. They went round streets of Pyongyang, the construction site of the Nampo lock gate and other places during their stay in Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 9 Jun 85]

KOREAN FILM SHOW--Pyongyang 9 June (KCNA)--The Korean film "the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visits the German Democratic Republic at the head of the party and state delegation" was screened in Dresden under the sponsorship of the Korean embassy in Berlin, according to an ADN report 7 June. Present on the film show were Hans Modrov, first secretary of the Dresden County Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and many people from organs which had been visited by the Korean delegation or have friendly relations with Korea. Speaking on the occasion, the Korean ambassador to the GDR said talks held between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker and the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries have greatly contributed to the development of relations between the two peoples and two parties. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0911 GMT 9 Jun 85]

RWANDA PRESIDENT MET--Pyongyang 10 June (KCNA)--Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda, met Yom Un-ok, Korean ambassador to his country, on 6 June. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Habyarimana Juvenal. President Habyarimana Juvenal expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his warm greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He said he had always supported and would support in the future, too, the policies of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea put forward by President Kim Il-song. Recalling his Korean visit, he said he would always remember the enthusiastic welcome of the Korean people. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 10 Jun 85]

SWEDISH NATIONAL DAY MARKED--Pyongyang 6 June (KCNA)--The Korean people extend congratulations to the Swedish people, says NODONG SINMUN TODAY in an article dedicated to the National Day of the Kingdom of Iden [Sweden]. Introducing the Swedish economy, the signed article says: The Swedish government and people are actively striving to establish a nuclear-free zone, a peace zone, in Scandinavia. In April 1973, the Swedish government opened diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with our country. This marked an important occasion in deepening understanding and developing friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries. It is an invariable stand of the government of the DPRK to develop friendly relations with all the countries of the world which are friendly towards our country. The Korean people will as ever develop friendly and cooperative relations with the Swedish people. The Korean people wish the Swedish people success in their work for the development and prosperity of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 6 Jun 85]

BARBADOS FOREIGN MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to his Barbados counterpart Nigel Barrow. Extending warm congratulations to him upon his appointment as minister of external affairs of Barbados, Kim Yong-nam sincerely wished him new success in his responsible work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0002 GMT 19 Jun 85 SK]

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY DENOUNCES U.S. ANTI-NICARAGUAN MOVES

SK171105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 17 Jun 85 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today denounces the U.S. imperialists who are getting more undisguised in their high-handed interventionist moves to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution.

In an article headlined "Anachronistic Anti-Nicaraguan Moves" the paper recalls that the U.S. Senate recently carried a bill on granting 38 million dollars of aid to the counterrevolutionary bandits of Nicaragua and endorsed the U.S. imperialists' involvement in the military and paramilitary operations in Nicaragua and the aid of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to the counterrevolutionary bandits against the Nicaraguan Government.

These facts, says the paper, show that the U.S. imperialists intend to venture an armed invasion of Nicaragua at any cost.

The frequent infiltration into different areas of Nicaragua, bombing of airfields and oil storages and never ceasing incidents of border intrusion are, without exception, results of back-stage manipulation and instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

They are trying to find an excuse to invade Nicaragua with arms. They scheme to make the counterrevolutionaries occupy an area of Nicaragua and frame up a "government" there and invade Nicaragua at its "request of intervention."

They are already escalating the undeclared war of aggression, crying for "support to freedom fighters" and their "protection." This reminds us of the time when they invaded Grenada in October 1983.

They must stop running riot.

CSO: 4100/581

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

MINJU CHOSON DENOUNCES U.S. 'RADIO MARTI'

SK070431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 7 June (KCNA)--The schemes of the U.S. imperialists to bar the triumphant advance of the Cuban revolution and stifle it will meet an ignominious fiasco as in the past.

The United States must stop its anti-Cuba campaign at once.

MINJU CHOSON TODAY declares this in a commentary denouncing the U.S. imperialists for starting activities to harass Cuba after opening a broadcasting center to sling mud at the Republic of Cuba.

The author of the commentary says:

The U.S. imperialists labelled the malicious broadcasting center as "Radio Marti" by freely abusing the noble name of Jose Marti. This is an intolerable insult to the Cuban people and another interference in her internal affairs.

The Korean people bitterly condemn the U.S. imperialists for launching the new anti-Cuba harassing campaign.

From the first days of the victory of the Cuban revolution the U.S. imperialists have resorted to all manner of maneuverings such as economic blockade and open armed intervention and always made the psychological warfare play a big role in these aggressive acts. But the Cuban people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz have dynamically advanced along the road of socialist development, smashing all the aggressive schemings of the U.S. imperialists.

Today the Cuban people are actively struggling to defend the motherland and the revolution, peace and freedom, in face of renewed provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists, and accelerate socialist construction at faster pace. With no moves can the U.S. imperialists besmirch the ever rising international prestige of the Republic of Cuba.

CSO: 4100/550

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

SOUTH AFRICA'S MOVES AGAINST ANGOLA

SK080421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 8 June (KCNA)--The dispatch of commandos to Angola by the South African racist clique is an unpardonable act of aggression that gravely encroached upon her sovereignty and a brigandish act whereby they wantonly contravened and violated their own commitments stipulated in their agreement with Angola.

NODONG SINMUN says this in a commentary today to denounce the recent infiltration of commandos into Angola by the South African racist clique.

The signed commentary titled "Brigandish Act Against Angola" says:

The Korean people bitterly denounce the criminal act of the South African racist clique and express firm solidarity with the Angolan people in their just struggle.

The South African racist clique are trying by hook or by crook to obstruct the development of cooperative relations between Angola and other countries. They seek to convince the world that it is disadvantageous for other countries to establish and develop cooperative relations with Angola because of her unstable economy and her confused internal situation.

This is why the South African racist clique, after sending commandos to Angola in an attempt to blow up oil setups, tried to make this appear as an act of rebels within Angola. This shows that they are resorting to very shameless and vicious plots against Angola.

A deserved punishment must be meted out to the South African racist clique, says the commentary.

A signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON TODAY demands that the South African racists give up at once their military provocation against Angola and withdraw their troops from the southern area of Angola at an early date.

CSO: 4100/550

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY DENOUNCES S. AFRICA'S INVASION OF BOTSWANA

SK180408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--The Korean people bitterly condemn the South African racists' invasion of Botswana and express firm solidarity with the Botswanan people in the fight to defend the independence and sovereignty of the country, declares NODONG SINMUN Tuesday in a signed commentary flaying the surprise attack on Gaberones, the capital of Botswana, by commandos of the South African aggression forces on June 14.

It brands the South African racists' brutal terrorism as an open infringement on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent state and a flagrant violation of international law. It says:

The South African racists are the root cause of threat to independence and peace in southern Africa and of the misfortunes and sufferings imposed on the people.

The people in this region cannot avert disasters unless the racist rule is overthrown.

It is with the zealous support of U.S. imperialism that the South African racists commit arbitrary acts of aggression. The U.S. imperialists use the racists as a shock force in executing their strategy for putting down the national liberation movement and plunging the progressive governments in southern Africa into confusion.

The South African racists must discontinue aggression on neighboring countries and the United States must stop encouraging the racists.

CSO: 4100/581

END